The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,433.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
including postage..... „ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 28 0
including postage..... „ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... „ 16 0
including postage..... „ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... „ 6 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion ..... Rs 5 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Third Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances [illegible] Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship MAHRATTA, 742 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on the 18th January 1870, at noon.

Jan. 1870		Jan. 1870
Leave Bombay 18	Leave Galle	28
„ Ratnagherry 19	„ Negapatam	29
„ Vingorla 19	„ Madras	31
„ Carwar 20		February
„ Mangalore 21	„ Cocanada	2
„ Cannanore 22	„ Vizagapatam	3
„ Calicut 23	„ Bimlipatam	4
„ Beypore 23	„ Gopalpore	4
„ Cochin 24	„ False Point	5
„ Tuticorin 24	Arrive Calcutta	6
„ Colombo 25		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherries District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYWAR COAST.

STEAMER LORD CLYDE,

Captain Kinsconn, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th inst., at 10 a.m. to CUTCH MANDVEE, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Dwarka.

For Freight and Passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 5th January 1870.

STEAMER LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Ratnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malvan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Compta	„	„ Compta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malvan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Ratnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 8th instant, at 4 P.M.

For freight and passage apply to

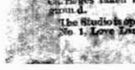
NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 3rd January, 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Terms.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of delivering at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent, when the balance to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles, French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 1 per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the new Steam Ship EUROPE, 2,500 tons, Captain Roland, will be despatched from Bombay about the 31st January, and will be followed, at monthly intervals, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 16th December, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship SEA FLOWER, from Moulmein, are requested to send BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Thomas without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 3rd January 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship BERWICKSHIRE, from Singapore, are requested to send BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Rogers, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Also requested to send their Bills of Lading and Freights at the office of KURSONDAS MANSEY, Esq., Agent for the above-named ship, No. 57, Mody Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

THE JERUSALEM NEWS ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street, Rampart Row. Ices and Light Refreshments may be had on the premises.

LINDLEY & WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS & MINIATURE PAINTERS,
23, APOLLO STREET.

Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Fancy Miniatures painted, Photos coloured, and Photographs copied, enlarged, and reduced by a first-class London Artist.

A splendid selection of Masonic Jewellery and first-class Albums (for 2 and 4 Portraits) on view, and for Sale at a reduction of 25 per cent. 200 Views of Bombay and its Vicinity on sale.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO.

NOTICE.—Mr. STRETTON has much pleasure in announcing the OPENING of the above STUDIO THIS DAY. Its position, removed from the business part of the city, and standing in a large Compound, not only affords every facility for the exercise of The Photographic Art, but materially conduces to the comfort and convenience of the Public; by Ladies the private character of the establishment is fully appreciated. Constructed at a considerable outlay for securing perfect lighting and ventilation it is peculiarly adapted to the requirements of a hot climate, the temperature rarely exceeding that of any other part of the house. From his recent connection with the eminent Firm of Messrs Hagar et Person of Paris, Mr. Stretton can guarantee first class work.

Carriages and Horses taken in the Compound. Horses and Carriages taken in the compound with artistic natural background.

The Studio is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 7 A.M. till 4 P.M.

No 1, Love Lane, Pydhoni Road.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

{ To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
{ To Trieste—1st class £50, 2nd class £34, } of Wines.

Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Toy, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship GUNGA, 1,500 Tons, Captain Curtis, will be despatched on MONDAY the 10th January.

[illegible] & Co.

Bombay, 7th January 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will first all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
½ „ Under Vests.	1 Mand.
2 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Chokea Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes,
6 Ties and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a fortnight at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of every alternate Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains :—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, with statement of Ships chartered, &c.
Export Manifests of Vessels which have sailed during the Fortnight.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1868.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1869 and 1868 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the fortnight.

Annual Subscription (in advance)..... Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 8

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

STEAM SHIP KRISHNA having arrived with CARGO, ex GERMANY 20th and ATLANTIC 27th November, from Liverpool, Consignees are requested to present Bills of Lading at the Office of the undersigned, and take delivery of their Goods at the Horse Bunder.

Bombay, 7th January 1870. STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING will be convened on SUNDAY next, the 9th instant, at 11 A.M., at the New Building of Mr. S. Patricio de Souza, at Cavel, to take into consideration some important affairs relative to the New Portuguese Church in Bombay. The Fortu-

S. PANCHOLA, Secretary,
New Portuguese Church Committee.

Bombay, 7th January 1870.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL'S

Mysteriously Grand Scientific

ENTERTAINMENT.

Particulars in a few days.

NOTICE.—PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF WESTERN INDIA, UNDER SCOTLAND.—The FAREWELL VISIT of the Provincial Grand Master of Western India, Under Scotland, to the Provincial Grand Lodge, will take place at the Meeting to be held at No. 13, Masonic Buildings, Colaba, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 5-30 P.M. precisely.

By order,
SAMUEL A. GLIDDEN,
Provincial Grand Secretary.

Bombay, 7th January 1870.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders WILL BE HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 23, Shamaje Hassaje Street, Mandvee Bunder, on THURSDAY, the 20th January 1870, at 2 P.M., to confirm the following Special Resolution passed at the General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 21st December 1869, viz. :—

"That the provisions of the Regulation 43 of the Table B, referred to in the Articles of Association, shall not apply to the Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent for the time being of the Company, and such Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent for the time being of the Company, may be a Director of the Company."

In the event of the above Resolution be carried out, the following Resolution be put to the Meeting :—

"That Mr Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey be appointed a Director of the Company."

By order of the Board of Directors,
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Bombay, 6th January 1870.

THE FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company was held at its Office, No 1, Church Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of January 1870, when the following Special Resolutions were passed and confirmed :—

1. Proposed by Motiram Bhughoobhai, Esq., and seconded by Muncherjee Cowasjee, Esq., that the Resolutions passed at this Meeting, appreciative the value of the assistance rendered by Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Secretary and Treasurer to the Frere Land and Pier Company (Limited), be recorded as anxious times when the so-called "Frere Company" had been passing through many difficulties, resolves that the sum of Rs. 18,000 be paid out of the Company's fund to that gentleman on his resignation of the offices of Secretary and Treasurer," passed on the 11th day of December 1869, be confirmed.

2. Proposed by Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy, Esq., and seconded by Odhowjee Bhimjee, Esq ; that the Resolution—" That Clause 109 of the Articles of Association of the Company be cancelled," passed on the 11th day of December 1869, be confirmed.

3. Proposed by Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy, Esq., and seconded by Motiram Bhughoobhai, Esq., that the Resolutions—" That the partners for the time being of the Firm of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co. be, and they hereby are, appointed Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company, and as such Secretaries and Treasurers they shall have the general management of the business of the Company, subject to the control of, and under the direction of, the Board of Directors of the Company," passed on the 11th day of December 1869, be confirmed.

4. Proposed by Motiram Bhughoobhai, Esq., and seconded by Edulje Pestonjee, Esq., that the Resolutions—" That the sum of Rs. 700 be paid monthly as remuneration to the Secretaries and Treasurers, until the gross annual revenue of the Company shall amount to a sum which will yield a commission at 5 per cent. larger than the last-named sum, when the remuneration shall be a commission of 5 per cent. on the gross revenue of the Company," passed on the 11th day of December 1869, be confirmed.

The Meeting terminated after a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS,
Chairman of the Meeting.

5th January 1870.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., FREE FROM ADULTERATION.

MANUFACTURED BY

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

Purveyors to the Queen,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils : and are precisely similar in quality to [illegible]

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. and B. are Agents for Lea and Perrins' Celebrated Worcestershire Sauce, and are Manufacturers of every description of Ottmen's Stor s of the highest quality.

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES.—Under the Patronage of Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe.

ROWLANDS' MACCASSAR OIL.

This Elegant and Fragrant Oil possesses wonderfully nourishing powers for promoting the growth, and restoring and beautifying the Human Hair. It prevents it from falling off or turning grey—cleanses it from Scurf and Dandriff—and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. For Children it is especially recommended as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

This Royally-patronised and Ladies'-esteemed Specific produces a healthy purity of Complexion, and renders the Skin Soft, Clear, and Blooming. It also exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the skin, and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolorations, and other Cutaneous Visitations.

WHITE and SOUND TEETH are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,
or PEARL DENTIFRICE,

compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the Teeth, strengthening the Gums, and in giving a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the Enamel, to which it imparts a Pearl-like Whiteness.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Bazaar-dealers in India. Ask for Rowlands' articles, and beware of Spurious Imitations.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st February 1870, SPACIOUS and AIRY GROUND FLOOR ROOMS, having entrances from Forbes Street and from Rampart Row, and now in the occupation of Messrs. Soundy & Co.—Apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

15th December 1869.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (In Liquidation).—TO LET, HOUSES Nos. 5, 26 and 32, at Mazagon. Rent Rs. 45, Rs. 40, and Rs. 70 respectively. No. 32 has stable accommodation.

For further particulars apply to Mr. G. GAHAGAN, the Company's Traffic Manager.

JAMES DICKSON.
For Self & Co-Liquidator.

Elphinstone Circle, 23rd December 1869.

TO LET, an AIRY and COMMODIOUS Upper Storied BUNGALOW, near the B. B. & C. I. Railway Station, Grant Road.—Rent Rs. 150 only.

FLOWER & Co.

Oak Lane, 14th December 1869.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Breach Candy. Rs. 202.

Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869. FLOWER & Co.

TO LET, on MALABAR HILL, Eighteen BUNGALOWS, Rs. 150 to 350—furnished and unfurnished.

BYCULLA.—Six BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 125, 150, 175, 200, 250, and 300.

CHUNCHPOOGLA.—Five BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 150, 175, 200, 250, and 350—furnished and unfurnished.

MAZAGON.—Six BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 100, 100, 200, 200, 200, and 250.

PAREL.—Four BUNGALOWS Rent Rs. 50, 110, 125, and 175.

FORT.—Fourteen RESIDENCES. Rent Rs. 40, 50, 50, 50, 75, 75, 80, 100, 100, 100, 125, 125, 250, and 400.

FORT.—Eighteen OFFICES. Rent Rs. 45, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50, 100, 120, 125, 150, 150, 200, 200, 250, 300, 300, 300, and 400.

Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869. FLOWER & Co.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB WILL BE HELD at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 29th January 1870, at 5 P.M.

F. S. OLIPHANT, Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY CLUB.—NOTICE.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the CLUB will be HELD on WEDNESDAY, 26th January, 1870, at 4-30 P.M.

JAMES J. CURNIN,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 24th December 1869.

NOTICE.—Mr. J. JOHNSTONE has ceased to be the MANAGER of the BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE COMPANY, and Mr. F. BURDETT is appointed in his place, and is authorized to sign all Bills, etc.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank are now OPEN, but will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 17th day of January 1870, and a Final Dividend will shortly be declared.

B. R. MODY,
HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE,
For Selves & Co-Liquidator.

Bombay, 16th December 1869.

GENERAL BUSINESS HOUSE FOR LAW AGENCY, SCHEDULE of INSOLVENCY, ARBITRATION, BROKERAGE, CONTRACT, LANDING and CLEARING, COMMISSION, &c., &c.

FRANCIS AZEVEDO,
No. 1, Bell Lane, Fort.

N.B.—Orders attended to promptly. Sufficient security furnished. Terms exceedingly moderate.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

WITH reference to the Notice under date the 19th of August 1869, that "premia payable at this branch will still continue to be received by the undersigned on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator authorized by the Court of Chancery to receive the same, but that such premia will be returned on 1st January 1870 should reconstruction or arrangements with another Company be not carried out,"

NOTICE is hereby given, that Vice-Chancellor James, upon the application of the Official Liquidators, has extended the time within which the Policy-holders of the Albert Life Assurance Company who may have paid their premiums since the 19th of August last, may elect to have such premiums returned to them in full from the 1st of January to the 30th of March next.

Bombay, 1st January 1870. D. McL. SLATER,
For Official Liquidators.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 94, KHORSETJEE BRAZ.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Braich.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skill and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals ; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY commenced BUSINESS at No. 22 Apollo Street, as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, and have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in INDIA for

Messrs. PLATT BROTHERS & Co., Machinists, Oldham.

Messrs. HICK, HARGREAVES & Co., Engineers, &c., Bolton.

Messrs. DANIEL ADAMSON & Co., Boiler Makers, &c., Newton.

Messrs. MAYBURY, MATTHEWS & Co., Hoop Iron Makers, Manchester.

Messrs. SYBRY, SEARLES & Co., Cannon Steel Works, Sheffield.

and are now prepared to EXECUTE ORDERS for every description of COTTON MACHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS and MILL STORES.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1870.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Acting Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock of the 17th January 1870, for the SUPPLY by CONTRACTS specified in the SCHEDULE for one year, from 1st April 1870 to 31st March 1871.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the Supply of Miscellaneous Articles."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each tender before being opened must be accompanied by the pecuniary deposit in cash.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain, on application at this Office, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection with the Contract.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut. late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 11th December 1869.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion ; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTREL AND DRAMATIC TROUPE.

TICKETS to be had at Messrs SOUNDY & Co.'s.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

LAST NIGHT OF THE GLORIOUS COMIC CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME, ENTITLED

THE FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS ;

OR

HARLEQUIN KING LACHRYMOSO.

WITH A

MUSICAL AND CHARACTERISTIC MELANGE,

IN WHICH

MESSRS. HERBERTS, BURTON, MONS. SEMBLADIS, DAVE CARSON, AND MRS. CARSON,

WILL APPEAR.

On TUESDAY, 11th JANUARY, 1870, THE POPULAR ADELPHI PLAY OF THE GREEN BUSHES.

N.P.—The use of Tobacco or Pán is strictly prohibited ; plenty of room outside.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

On MONDAY, 10th JANUARY 1870, SPECIAL PERFORMANCE OF THE PANTOMIME FOR NATIVE GENTLEMEN AND THEIR FAMILIES ; On which occasion no Gentleman can be admitted unless accompanied by a Lady.

Prices of Admission as usual. Doors open at 9-30 ; Performance to commence at 7-0 punct.

NOTICES.

BOUCHARDAT'S GLUTEN BREAD and GLUTEN BISCUITS,

absolutely free from Starch and Saccharine matter. As used in St. Thomas', Guy's, and other Hospitals.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists.

BICYCLES—D. S. KEMP & Co. BEG to to ANNOUNCE that they are prepared to REGISTER ORDERS for these Instruments ; having been in communication with the best Manufacturer in Europe, and being about to import a selected number

Correspondents are requested to state their height and weight and the limit of price they wish to give. The very best Bicycle without ornament or extras will not cost more than Rs. 220, but may cost less. D. S. K. & Co. will register orders at as low a limit as Correspondents may wish, but they need scarcely say that the rapidity with which the art of using the instrument is acquired, and the comfort in riding it depends in great measure on the excellence of its manufacture.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found as D. S. K. & Co would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country ; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured ; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country ; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder ..... 12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acidæ Salicrubici) ..... 12 as. „
A liberal discount to chetrals and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON, SUCCESSORS TO Messrs. DIXON AND Co.,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS, ENGINEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS MANUFACTURERS OF

COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS, PUMPS, TANKS, IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, [illegible]

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. Jeewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore not exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness manifested will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and therefore are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL. WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld). ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished with a view to complete comfort, and is suitable for Families and Single Gentlemen ; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen changing trains. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.

(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of Gentlemen generally, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to Sojourners and Residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among the wide-awake than fed in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home," has also been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as the Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen in India, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages :—

The Hotel premises are

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

No buyer for Colabas and Mazagons at Rs. 1,490 and 995, respectively. Tendency of the market downward.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 7.

Nixon, Ensign, 1st The Royal Regiment, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Ashburner, Colonel, Unattached Infantry, on leave, from Poona.
Scott, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Calcutta.
Hobson, Captain, 42nd Regiment N. I., on duty, from Chandnee.
Stone, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Allahabad.
Jones, Captain, 20th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, from Surat.
Dunbby, Captain, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Calcutta.
Westmoreland, Captain, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Lucknow.
Louis, Captain, 3rd European Regiment, on duty, from Poona.
Walcott, Lieutenant, Commissariat Department, to Bhosawul.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 29th December 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—

2nd Battalion 21st Foot—Lieutenant Thomas Capel Rose to be Adjutant, vice Ferguson, deceased, with effect from the 17th May 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—

7th Hussars—Cornet William B dingfield to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Bennett, appointed a probationer for the Staff Corps. Dated 1st December 1869.

19th Hussars—Cornet Seymour Dundas Barrow to be Lieutenant, vice St Quintin, deceased. Dated 18th November 1869.

Cornet Robert G E Dalrymple to be Lieutenant, vice, Barrow, a probationer for the Staff Corps. Dated 12th November 1869.

37th Foot—Captain Henry Edward Glass to be Major, without purchase, vice Savage, deceased. Dated 4th December 1869.

Lieutenant John Ennis to be Captain, without purchase, vice Glass, promoted. Dated 4th December 1869.

Ensign Francis Richard Bebbington to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Ennis, promoted. Dated 4th December 1869.

45th Foot—Ensign John Sabin Smith to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Pace, deceased. Dated 8th November 1869.

46th Foot—Major F William Gostling to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchase, vice Adams, seconded on being appointed a Brigadier General on the Bombay establishment. Dated 25th November 1869.

Captain and Brevet Major Richard D Astley to be Major, without purchase, vice Gostling, promoted. Dated 25th November 1869.

103rd Foot—Ensign Seymour Unwin Saulez to be Lieutenant, vice Burne, appointed a probationer for the Staff Corps. Dated 2nd December 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

11th Native Infantry—Lieutenant J McNair, 1st Wing Subaltern and Officiating Adjutant, to be Adjutant, vice Bushby, who vacates on exceeding 24 months' leave Dated 3rd December 1869.

Lieutenant A K Abbott, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, vice McNair Dated 14th December 1869.

44th Native Infantry—Captain F H Williams is permitted to retain the Adjutancy to the regiment, on his promotion to Captain Dated 13th December 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India accepts the retirement from the service, by the sale of his Commission, of Ensign L W Peck, 59th Foot, subject to approval by Her Majesty Dated 11th December 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India accepts the retirement from the service, by the sale of his Commission, of Ensign Edward P Benn, 26th Foot, subject to approval by Her Majesty Dated 11th December 1869.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the name of the undermentioned officer is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the depots of their regiments, published in G O C C of the 4th October last, p. 450:—

Captain J Blakeley, 1st Battalion 3rd Foot.

The fifteen months' leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Captain W D Bond, 85th Foot, by G O C C in the 8th ultimo, page 486, is cancelled at that officer's request.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

3rd Hussars—Captain G W E Hunter, to England, overland, per troop ship, from date of embarkation to appear before a medical board.

4th Hussars—Captain T Gist, to Calcutta, from the 14th December 1869 to the 13th January 1870, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant T Carr, E Battery, 8th Brigade, to Bombay, from the 7th December 1869 to the 6th January 1870, to appear before a medical board.

Lieutenant H St John C Bowen, H Battery, 8th Brigade, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

6th Foot, 1st Battalion—Lieutenant H C M Turnbull, to remain at Roorkee, from the 16th December 1869 to the 15th February 1870, on private affairs, in extension, as a special case.

12th Foot, 2nd Battalion—Captain J O Johnson, to Bombay, from the 4th December 1869 to the 3rd January 1870, to appear before a medical board.

Ensign W Hailes, 1st Wing Subaltern 18th Native Infantry, to Calcutta, from the 8th January to the 8th February 1870, for the purpose of undergoing an examination for High Proficiency in Hindee.

60th Foot, 2nd Battalion—Brevet Colonel G Rigaud, to England, overland, via Brindisi, from date of embarkation, [illegible] a medical board.

98th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel W A M Barnard, to England, via Bombay, on private affairs, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, doing duty with troops, if required.

107th Foot—Captain and Local Major C M N Fellowes, to sail out of embarkation, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, to appear before a medical board.

115th Foot—Lieutenant G Simpson, to Kurrachee, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Lieutenant Colonel C H Palliser, Commandant 16th Bengal Cavalry, to Bombay, from the 26th December 1869 to the 25th January 1870, to appear before a medical board.

Captain J Bartleman, Adjutant and officiating Wing Officer 20th Native Infantry, to Cashmere, on medical certificate, from the 20th June to the 15th October, under the rules of 1868.

Lieutenant C L Woodruffe, Quartermaster 45th Native Infantry, to Bombay, from the 7th December 1869 to the 7th January 1870, to appear before a medical board.

General List, Infantry—Lieutenant E M Forbes, attached to 18th Native Infantry, to Calcutta, from the 15th December 1869 to the 15th June 1870, to study the native languages, under the rules of 1868.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 24th December 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

92nd Foot—Quartermaster John Bignell, from the 105th Foot, to be Quartermaster, vice Yeatts, who exchanges. Dated 11th December 1869.

105th Foot—Quartermaster Alexander Yeatts, from the 92nd Foot, to be Quartermaster, vice Bignell, who exchanges. Dated 11th December 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

7th Native Infantry—Lieutenant J Abercrombie, 2nd Wing Subaltern to be Quarter master, vice Vyvyan, who vacates on promotion Dated 14th December 1869.

Ensign E C Hamilton, 96th Foot, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Abercrombie, Dated 14th December 1869.

13th Native Infantry—Lieutenant E H Bingham, 1st Wing Subaltern and Officiating Quartermaster, to be Quartermaster, vice Hartshorne, who vacates on promotion. Dated 14th December 1869.

14th Native Infantry—Ensign A K Macpherson, 1st Battalion 6th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Brown, appointed Adjutant to the 41st Native Infantry. Dated 14th December 1869.

19th Native Infantry—Captain J E Waller, General List, Infantry, attached to the Regiment, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, as a special case, vice Ellis, transferred to the 23th Native Infantry. Dated 14th December 1869.

Ensign W Hill, 55th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation. Dated 14th December 1869.

22nd Native Infantry—Lieutenant G J Hare, 2nd Wing Subaltern and Officiating Quartermaster, to be Quartermaster, vice Bromhead, appointed Adjutant to the 40th Native Infantry Dated 14th December 1869.

40th Native Infantry—Lieutenant B P Bromhead, officiating Adjutant, to be Adjutant, vice Prendergast, who vacates on promotion Dated 14th December 1869.

45th Native Infantry—Ensign A J Corse-Scott, 79th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Reid, who has joined his regiment, the 109th Foot. Dated 14th December 1869.

Judge Advocate General's Department—Captain A Seagrim, Staff Corps, Officiating Wing Officer 30th Native Infantry, to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate, during the absence, on furlough, of Lieutenant Colonel Poulton, or until further orders. Dated 14th December 1869.

Captain H W Shoubridge, General List, Infantry, is transferred from the 15th to the 8th Native Infantry, for duty.

The undermentioned officers have been reported by the Board of Examiners at Fort William to have passed, on the 6th instant, the prescribed tests, agreeably to G G O No. 734 of 1864:—

High Proficiency in Hindee.

Lieutenant T H Lloyd, Royal Artillery.
Assistant-Surgeon H Henaman, 77th Foot.

Higher Standard in Hindoostanee.

Ensign L J H Grey, 1st Bn. 3rd Foot.
Captain W Cleland, 102nd Foot.
Captain H G Saunders, Staff Corps.
Lieutenant J A D Gordon, General List, Infantry.

Lieutenant G L M'D. Farmer, 2nd Battalion 60th Foot, is reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee, on the 9th October last, by a special Board of Examiners.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Comorin (s)	Turner	Kurrachee, Jan. 5.
	Danube (s)	Mann	Constantinople, Dec. 7.
8	Krishna (s)	Cradock	Suez, Dec. 22.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	H. M. S. Lord Elphinstone	Carpendale	Point de Galle.
7	Ibex (s)	Baker	Coast and Goa.
	Orissa (s)	Anderson	China
	Lobelia	Mowat	Visagapatam.
	Tiflis	White	Liverpool.
	Solway	Richards	Calcutta via Moulmein

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Elizabeth, Owen, to Rangoon.
Ship Attila, Green, to Galle.
Brig Letitia, Nacoda, to Zanzibar.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Queen of the South, to Liverpool.
Steam Krishna, to Aden and Suez.
Ship [illegible], to Odessa.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of January 3rd has the following Despatches:—Ship Ivanhoe and Barque Pomona.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JANUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
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May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following:—

AGENTS

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson, and
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HOPKINS—January 6th, Elizabeth Jane, the beloved wife of Mr. J.G. Hopkins, Bombay Municipality, aged 28 years, after eight months' agonizing suffering from internal cancer.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

BIRCH—January 2nd, the wife of Captain W. B. Birch, Deputy Commissioner of Police, of a son.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

DeLAUNEY—December 27th, at Conjillah, the wife of E. DeLauney, Esq., of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

MARRIAGE.

MAYNARD—KAVANAGH—December 31st, at Christ's Church, Lucknow, Captain Francis Newland Martin Maynard, Bengal Staff Corps, to Blanche, eldest daughter of T. Henry Kavanagh, Esq., V.C., Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Baraitch, Oudh.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1870.

WE suppose—but perhaps the supposition is impertinent—that the interregnum of Pleasure at the head quarters of Government will soon come to an end, and that the reign of Business will be permitted to recommence. For nearly a month public affairs have been at a stand-still in Madras and Bombay as well as Bengal, not to speak of Burmah and the Central provinces; while the Supreme Government has given itself up to feasting and revelry, dining, processioning, dancing and imitating, a long way off, the real ceremonies of the Middle Ages. If Justices have been snubbed, journalists of the Jeames stamp have been enchanted, and their more sober brethren, who can see further into a millstone and social meanings in the fashionable merry-go-round. Perhaps the stoppage of business is regarded by the philosophical as the great benefit derived from the sojourn of the Duke of Saxony in these parts. But it must have been very trying to those who have real work to do, and who want to get it done. We have expressed a faint hope that the duties of kingship will speedily supersede the agreeable, but slightly fatiguing operation of "living elegantly" in Calcutta; but no one can say how early the rulers of the land will put off their silks and satins, their gold-laced coats and cocked hats, and put on work-a-day harness. Two Governors, at least, are on their flight home, and not before they are wanted; if we may judge of the condition of Madras from that of Bombay. The poor Supreme Government is bound to go on fagging for some time to come; but it may be surmised that means will be found to combine the agreeable with the useful as the spectacle continues, loses the gloss of novelty, and enters on the last deplorable stage of dulness. The shadows of budgets to be constructed, appointments to be obtained, laws to be devised or sanctioned, reductions to be modified or enforced, reforms to be worked out must fall across the paths even of the men most deeply entangled in the labyrinth of festivity They must long for the old fetters, after their hour of freedom; and while it is clear that every one is hit in the pocket, we trust that all will not be hit in the liver; that a sudden rush for medical certificates will not follow the cessation of the turmoil, although after reading the accounts of the Fancy Ball, we cannot reasonably believe that marriage certificates will not be in great demand. The young lady who dressed as Cupid surely found a partner for life. One is only puzzled to know how it is possible to dress as Cupid, for the tiny deity in question is reputed to have had quite oriental ideas of costume.

Turning to a graver subject, we observe that the native press of Bengal take a view of the visit which was to be anticipated. They regard the Captain of the Galatea and future German Prince as somebody politically superior to the Viceroy. They enjoin on him the duty of inquiring into the condition of the ryots; they ask him to remove grievances; they are of opinion that the Queen, long indifferent, has sent at length a Royal personage to overhaul the viceregal administration. Nay, they implore him to stay in the country and assume its government; to become Emperor of India, believing that the advent of the young man to the throne would lead to prosperity and diminished taxation. It is almost impossible that the visit of the Prince should not weaken the authority of the Viceroy in native minds, and induce many to look beyond the Government for whatever they may want. Even a citizen of Bombay went to Calcutta in order, if he could, to obtain from Prince Alfred what the Horse Guards, the War Office, and the India Office wisely refused to grant. That the progress of his Royal Highness through India should rouse more than a momentary attention at home to the affairs of this country we can never believe. For a time the story of the spectacle will excite some minds—but only as a spectacle; while on his return he will not be able to exert any real influence upon Indian policy or Indian legislation. As he is here, let him be honoured for his good Mother's sake; but as no advantage can flow from the visit either to India or the Empire, it would have been well had he come as a private gentleman.

SIR BARTLE FRERE'S scheme for the settlement of the New Zealand difficulty, with the combined aid of England and India, would not be a bad one—if it were practicable. But we are afraid the plan resembles Robinson Crusoe's famous boat, which was a capital boat, but could not be got into the water. Sir Bartle starts from the fact that India desires to be rid of "a great number of European officers and men,"—that, at least, is news, since we were assured that the effective strength of the European rank and file in India would not be touched by the reductions. It is also desired to discharge "a great number of efficient native officers and soldiers;" and singularly enough "many of these officers and men," he adds, "have been specially trained in frontier service." Great mark of wisdom to disband them! From these premisses, Sir Bartle draws his conclusions. New Zealand wants what India, in the plenitude of her strength, can dispense with! Why not ask these gallant soldiers to volunteer for service in New Zealand at the joint expense of the Indian and Colonial exchequers; India to pay at her high rates during the voyage and for three months after; England to find the subsequent colonial pay and debit the amount to the colony; New Zealand to repay the loan, and offer land allotments at a cheap rate when the term of service has expired. How pretty it all looks on paper! Would anybody accept service under these conditions, and would India, England and the Colony accept the conditions? We are afraid not; many Europeans might, but to be successful, the plan must be executed *en bloc*. It is doubtful whether any natives would volunteer for service of which they could form no idea.

There is one most sensible suggestion in the programme. Sir Bartle proposes that in conjunction with the New Zealand government, England should appoint "a military dictator, with full military and civil authority, under commission from the Crown, to settle the Northern Island." Had this plan been adopted many years ago, the island would have been far nearer to a settlement. The misfortune of the colony is that the bulk of the Europeans live in the Middle Island, where there are few or no natives, and that the strength of the Maori population lies in the island where there are comparatively few Europeans. The strength of the colonists is thus in the wrong place, and it is difficult, if not impossible, to obtain colonial forces in adequate numbers for the work to be done. Moreover, the financial system is foolish and complicated, and the constitution, so eagerly welcomed, is not adapted to the circumstances. What is required is an adequate force, the suspension of the constitution and military dictatorship for a limited period. The Northern men have more than once asked to be placed in the position of a Crown colony, so that in principle they would not object. The evil is that we have applied in New Zealand British forms and principles for which the colony was not prepared. We quite agree with Sir Bartle Frere that "if peace and good order were restored to the Northern Island, its land, and other resources, would, under reasonably good government, speedily repay any outlay really necessary to effect the pacification." We also agree that "somebody's supremacy" must be enforced, but we fear the British Government thinks more of "letting the colony slide" than of its duty as the trustee of an empire.

THE *Englishman* now has a round at Mr. B. H. Ellis, apropos of the Police reductions. But the writer could not have known much about him, for we are told that Mr. Ellis is a "*young* civilian of the Bombay Presidency, for whose *inexperience* the utmost allowance should be made." Nevertheless his plan is thus spoken of: "That it was sufficiently correct in its outline is proved by the fact, already stated, that his estimates in the way of retrenchment have been voluntarily surpassed." We do not exactly comprehend the meaning of the sentence; if it is intended for censure, it looks vastly like a compliment; and if it is intended as a compliment, why speak of youth and inexperience, for which allowance must be made!

WE observe that the Queen of Madagascar has recently been married to her Prime Minister, and that shortly afterwards both husband and wife were baptized by a native convert, called Andriambelo, and received as members of the English church.

THE following is an extract from a military letter from the Secretary of State for India, dated the 28th October 1869:—"In future, officers of the Staff Corps who may be compelled to retire in England on half pay, will be allowed the benefit of any rank they may attain within such leave as may be granted them."

THE Commander-in-Chief in India has decided that the new pattern staff helmet shall in future take the place of the cocked hat for all out-of-[illegible] according-ly be worn, with either full or undress, on all occasions when the troops themselves parade in helmets. The cocked hat will be reserved exclusively for levees, drawing-rooms, and other full dress entertainments which do not entail exposure to the sun.

THE *Court Journal* understands that Major the Honourable E. R. Bourke will shortly be married to Miss Newton, eldest daughter of Phillip J. Newton, Esq, of Dunlecknay, county Carlow, Ireland. The wedding is, it is said, fixed to take place shortly at Cairo. The Countess of Mayo will be present at the ceremony on her way to England. Major Bourke will return to India with his bride, and continue on the staff of his brother the Viceroy and Governor General.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, the Commander-in-Chief has notified that in future the rule contained in para. 212 of the Queen's Regulations shall be considered applicable to officers of the British service in India. This order does not apply to officers who wish to become probationers for the Staff Corps. The rule referred to is as follows:—No officer is to be considered qualified to hold a staff appointment until he has been four years in the service, unless under very exceptional circumstances, when special authority must be obtained.

IN reply to an inquiry whether soldiers of the late Indian army, who volunteered for general service and elected the Indian pension rules, can on re-enlisting elect the British rules, the Secretary of State for India has written, on the 28th October last, that the Secretary of State for War is of opinion that these men cannot, on renewing their engagement, be permitted to elect the pension rules of Her Majesty's British service, but that the election, whether made under a first or under a second engagement, should in every case be adhered to throughout the entire period of the soldier's service.

THE "Englishman" has been assured, "on unquestionable authority," that the popular belief as to the enormous cost of supervision in the Public Works Department is altogether erroneous. The total expenditure is stated at £6,796,500, of which £5,784,400 are actually expended upon the works themselves. The expenses of the different establishments, therefore, cannot exceed £1,012,100, or 19 per cent. on the expenditure on works, and 15 per cent. on the total amount at the disposal of the department. "It will be seen," adds our contemporary, "that this is very much less than the 30 to 35 per cent. commonly supposed to be frittered away in supervision. So far, so well; but there is evidently still room for reduction."

THE "Englishman" says—"The straightforward policy of the Supreme Government in calling upon the local Governments to make every possible retrenchment in the police expenses of their respective provinces, is already bearing good fruit. The first hesitation has given place to a hearty co-operation, and the saving effected absolutely exceeds the requirements of the Supreme Government by the very respectable sum of £200,000. The Governors of Bombay and Madras are understood to have proposed an alternative scheme which is still under consideration, but there is not the slightest doubt of their loyal collaboration with the Viceroy in Council, in introducing into every department of the state the most rigid economy, with the fixed determination of restoring the finances of India to a healthy condition."

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

WE understand that the directors of the Bank of Bengal have declared a dividend at the rate of five per cent. per annum. We sympathize with the shareholders. Not all the tall talk of our Bengal contemporaries could stretch the profits of the bank, and we presume it has not been deemed desirable to encroach again on the reserve fund. The lesson taught by the reduced profits of the bank, as evidenced by the rate of dividend, will not be lost, if the shareholders are induced to look after their own affairs, and to stop the mad policy pursued by the directors. The Bank of Bengal for all India will not be a fact in our day, however loudly the cry may be shouted.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

WE call a few facts about the Duke of Edinburgh from the papers received yesterday.

We have the authority of the "Pioneer" for it that Lord Mayo will leave Calcutta on the 17th, join the Prince at Benares, and return to Calcutta on the 22nd instant.

Dr. Fayrer will have the honour of accompanying His Royal Highness in his tour through Upper India. We trust that this pleasant duty will prove a sinecure.

It is the intention of the Government of India to open a new Post Office to be called the Duke of Edinburgh Camp Post Office attached to His Royal Highness's suite. It will be in operation as long as he remains in this country. Captain Clarke will be in charge of the office.

The Maharajah of Burdwan is said to be making the most sumptuous preparations for the entertainment of the Duke. His palace and the Dilkhoosha will be illuminated on a scale designed to surpass anything of the same kind and extent in the late splendid display in Calcutta.

At Benares a night procession through the city on elephants will be proposed to view the illuminations, which many rajahs and wealthy residents are preparing in honour of His Royal Highness's visit.

Last Saturday evening, what the Calcutta "Examiner" describes as a very successful party, came off at Belvidere, and among the numerous guests were the Earl of Mayo and Countess, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, Baron Napier, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, Sir William Mansfield, Sir Barnes Peacock, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the Maharajah of Bhurtpoor, the Rajah of Kuppoorthullah, the Rana of Ulwar, Prince Gholam Mahomed, and Syed Ali Shah of Sirdhana. There were hardly less than 300 guests in all. Both His Excellency the Viceroy and the Duke moved about chatting freely, and soon after midnight this, the last public entertainment to the Duke in Calcutta, came to a close, with the usual block at the staircase.

To facilitate the approach of guests to the Duke's ball of the 4th instant on board the *Galatea*, a planked bridge-way was to be thrown from the frigate to the adjacent shore.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer China, Captain Stewart, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the following passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr E D Fisher, Mrs Bartleman, Captain and Mrs Wingfield and two children, Miss Guille, Mrs Joynt, Mr and Mrs Donaldson and three children, Mr Henry Meldrum, and Colonel O'Connell.

For Marseilles—Mrs Barrow, Colonel Dickinson, R E, wife and child, Mr McIntyre, Captain W Winsor, Mr W H Bullen, Captain Hancock, R E, Mrs G E Hancock and three children, Assistant Surgeon O C Dutt, Mr C A Winter, Lieutenant-Colonel H Clerk, Mr Sinclair, and Mr Russell.

For Suez—Captain Snow, Captain Lewis, Mr Buckhurst, Captain and Mrs Bagge, Mr N Nicolich, Mr T W Early, Mr Geo. Lea, Mr Inspector Houghton, and Mr Hughes.

PASSENGERS FROM SUEZ.

WE append a list of passengers per s. s. Krishna, Captain Cradock, from Suez, arrived at Bombay on 7th January:—

Captain and Mrs Westmoreland, Captain Daubuz, Captain and Mrs Wavell, Mr John G Lang, Mr and Mrs L K Scott, Miss Swaine, Miss Hoburn, Rev T Corfield, Mr Rutherglen, Miss C Heware, Mr P L Tytler, Miss Welsh, Miss Cathoun, Mr and Mrs Ballantine, Rev Mr and Mrs Thackwell and three children, Mr E Thomason, Mr and Mrs J Green, Mr and Mrs A Angeld, Rev J Haller, Rev S Rigby, Rev R Zimmerman, Mrs Sewell, Mrs Sheppard, Mr Goldstein, Mr L Nantes, Mrs Sharad, Mr and Mrs Lossario.

From Aden—Ten natives.

The Krishna left Suez at 6-40 A.M., Dec. 22nd, arrived at Aden 5-30 P.M. on the 28th, left Aden at 0-17 P.M. on the 29th, and arrived at Bombay on the 7th inst. at 3 A.M. She passed the Prussian frigate "Heertha" in the Red Sea, and saw a ship at anchor at the N.W. end of Jibbel Toozur Island, presumed to be [illegible] from Suez. The P. and O. s. s. Magdala arrived at Aden, Dec. 29th, at 6 A.M. The Krishna experienced a strong N. E. monsoon and heavy head-sea from Aden. She reports very bad weather about Aden.

THE COTTON CROP IN THE BERARS.

From H. RIVETT-CARNAC, Esq., Cotton Commissioner, Central Provinces and the Berars; to the SECRETARY to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

CAMP KHANGAON, 6th January.

SIR,—On the 31st ultimo, I had the honor of telegraphing to you from Sheagaum to the following effect:—"Latest information shows that the recent rain was not general, and that the damage done to the cotton crop was less than was supposed."

2. This telegram was based on reports received from several parts of the Berars, which shewed that the heavy rain of the 17th December, which caused so much alarm and damage at Oomrawuttee, had not been general throughout the country, and that in many places where the rain had fallen, the crop, being a late one, had escaped with but slight injury.

3. The telegram above quoted fairly represented the prospects of the crop up to the end of the year. The rain had not done so much damage as was at first feared. Fine weather was much wanted. But with fine weather we might yet hope for a full and good crop.

4. I regret to have now to report that the weather during the past week has been unfavourable, and that our prospects are less encouraging than they were at the time of the despatch of my telegram. Since the commencement of the year, the weather has been cloudy, damp, and oppressive, with occasional showers of rain. The cotton plant, where affected by previous rain, has had but little opportunity of recovering itself, and there is reason to fear that the crop will suffer both in quantity and quality.

5. You are aware of the damage caused to the quality of the crop by heavy rain at this season. The ripe cotton is beaten into the black soil. But cloudy, oppressive weather, such as has now prevailed for some little time in Berar, is hardly less destructive to the crop. The damp weather brings with it a blight in the shape of a caterpillar, which attacks the unopened *bols* and eats the heart of the seed. The bols thus affected do not come to maturity, or even if they have sufficient strength to open, the produce is scant, and bears the stain of the damaged seed.

6. On the 4th instant nearly half an inch of rain fell at Khangaon, and from accounts received, it is feared that the bad weather was not confined to this neighbourhood. Last night again rain fell, and although the showers were not heavy, the damp oppressive weather which still continues is calculated to cause damage to the crop.

7. There is hardly any cotton offering in this market. The crop has been a late one. The jowarree harvest was an excellent one, and until recently the cultivators have had but little time to devote to their cotton fields. The "*Charkas*" used by the natives for separating the cotton from the seed cannot be worked during this damp, and cotton-cleaning is at a stand-still.

8. At present it is difficult to estimate with any accuracy the damage done to the crop. Further enquiries are being made, and the result will be communicated to you.—I have, &c.

HARRY RIVETT-CARNAC,
Cotton Commissioner for the C. P. and the Berars.

MR. ADDIS' SINGLE RAIL TRAMWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Seeing in your issue of this morning a notice in which a single line tramway is spoken of as a novelty, I beg to inform you that in the early part of last year a railroad on one rail was invented by me, protected in the Patent Office, and submitted to the War Office under the title of "McLeod's Portable Railway for War." The models, photographs and plans are still under the consideration of the select committee. In my railroad the side wheels are not required; therefore the carriages can cross rivers, &c., on a wire rope—the carriages are propelled by men, on the bicycle principle, by steam or by the cavalry horses with their lassoo harness.

A model of the railway was exhibited by me at the Wimbledon prize meeting, and a notice of it appeared in several papers.

The invention has been laid before the Duke of Argyll and its usefulness for India pointed out.—Yours faithfully,

MURDOCH McLEOD, Captain,
Late 42nd Royal Highlanders.

7th January.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 31ST DEC., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm and prices were advancing.

Fair Dhollera 9 7-16d.

The Manchester Market to-day was firm and prices were advancing.

7lbs. Shirtings 9s. 3d.
8¼ ,, 10s. 9d.
40's Mule Twist 1s. 4½d.

DEPARTURE OF H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH FROM CALCUTTA.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S OFFICE.]

CALCUTTA, 7TH JANUARY.

H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh left Calcutta this morning. The Duke intends visiting the Maharajah of Burdwan, and afterwards proceeds to the Malda District, thence to Benares, Allahabad, Lucknow, Agra, Delhi, Umballa, Lahore and other places. The Viceroy will afterwards meet His Royal Highness at Jubbulpore for the purpose of visiting the Central Provinces, and opening the last sections of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

The Duke will probably arrive in Bombay at the beginning of March, and after visiting Madras will embark in the Galatea.

TERRIFIC HURRICANE AT BHOSAWUL.

BHOSAWUL, 6TH JANUARY.

THE following account of a catastrophe which occurred at Bhosawul on the 3rd instant may interest your readers:—

In the afternoon, at 5 o'clock, thick yellow clouds appeared on the north-west horizon and foretold a severe thunder-storm.

After half an hour's lightning the rain came down in torrents and the blast increased to a hurricane. The noise and confusion were terrible, and a more awful scene has seldom been witnessed. All the corrugated iron roofs of dwellings and workshops and the new station building were torn off and blown about like feathers before the wind—sheets of half a ton of weight were carried a distance of 300 yards. The entire roof of the new stores building—well known to those who were present at the late festivities—was torn off, the bare walls only being left. Carriages were thrown off the rails—driven against each other and smashed—one truck ran away for five miles at the rate of twenty miles an hour. Large trees were broken off like straw. About one inch of rain fell during twenty minutes. The hurricane lasted only five minutes, and blew from west to east.

It is a miracle that no life has been lost, considering that the whole compound of the depot was covered with iron sheets, rafters, windows, doors, and splinters. The total damage is estimated at close to half a lac of rupees.

Even the oldest inhabitant of Bhosawul cannot recollect such a hurricane and such unseasonable weather. Every effort is made to repair the bungalows as speedily as possible, the Company's employés being exposed to rain and sun. Mr. Brereton, Chief Engineer, and Captain G. LeMessurier, Government Engineer, were on the spot to take a view of the damage and to console the frightened people.

SIND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, 1st JANUARY.

THE steamer Outram arrived at Kotree from Mooltan on the 29th ultimo, with a detachment of invalids and time-expired men of the Peshawur district and Jhelum division, consisting of 17 officers, 8 staff sergeants, 14 sergeants, 18 corporals, 6 drummers and 389 privates. The names of the officers [illegible] Lieutenants J. B. Hopkins and D. M. F. Brady of the 1st Battalion 6th Royal (First Warwickshire); Captain Wingfield and Lieutenant Ashton of the 36th (Herefordshire); Captain John Gore Campbell and Lieutenants Edward Thornton and Sydney Byng of the 104th Bengal Fusiliers; Lieutenants McCliutock and J. Jamieson of the 19th (1st Yorkshire, North Riding); Lieutenants Howarth and Acklom of the 88th Connaught Rangers; Lieutenants W. St. J. Young, 38th; E. D. Fisher, 7th Hussars; and H. J. Beattie, 20th Hussars; Surgeon W. M. Skues, 109th Foot; and Staff Assistant Surgeon Hillman. The party were disembarked on the 20th under the superintendence of the Staff Officer at Hydrabad, and sent to Kurrachee by train. The Dacca, with the Windsor Castle in tow, will convey them to-morrow to Bombay.

Next to the Kurrachee Fair and Exhibition, by far the most interesting event of the past fortnight was the annual fête given to the women and children of the 18th Brigade Royal Artillery. It is customary for this corps to lead off the gay doings of the juvenile portion of the community, but on the occasion under notice it took old Christmas by surprise, and gave its entertainment a few days previous to his advent. Wednesday, the 22nd December, was the day selected, and at 5 P.M. all the little people of the Brigade assembled with their mammas in a large room judiciously and tastefully arranged and elaborately decorated with evergreens. About half an hour after, the more advanced pupils of the Brigade school sang in a very effective manner the well-known song "England and her Queen," and another while that marvellous tree, which at this particular season bears fruit so attractive and varied in its kind, was being illuminated. The whole of the little ones then sat down with their mothers to do justice to the viands on the well-supplied tables. These having been fully discussed all turned their attention to the chief treat of the evening—the tree—and it was speedily shorn of its numerous treasures, which were provided from funds most liberally subscribed for the purpose by the officers of the Artillery. There was a superabundance of toys of every imaginable kind, among which some of the more useful as well as ornamental descriptions were not wanting, and all the juveniles seemed highly delighted. There was not the slightest restraint whatever, and the kind and cordial manner of their entertainers, and the warm interest manifested by them in the children were appreciated by all present. After the toys, &c., had been distributed, the young folks were treated to the wonders of a magic lantern by Mr. Holland, of the 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, who had very kindly volunteered his services to add to the pleasures of the evening. This over, the room was cleared for dancing, which was kept up with great vigour and spirit until long after

POONA GARRISON RACES, 1870.

STEWARDS.—Major Bannerman ; Captain Stack ; A. C. Gaye, Esq., R. H. A. ; and J. Humfrey, Esq., Hon. Secretary.

The above meeting came off on Wednesday last ; the sport was very poor, and, with the exception of the last race, consisted of a series of unequal matches between two horses, the result of which might have been anticipated beforehand.

The attendance was thin but tolerably good, considering the time of year. There was a fair sprinkling of ladies in the Grand Stand.

The following is a short account of the day's proceedings :—

1ST RACE.—THE GARRISON DERBY.—Rs. 150 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 20. One mile. For all maiden horses. Weight for age.

		st.	lb.		
Mr. Kelly's	g a h	9	5	Capt. Stack.	2
Mr. G.'s	c aus g	10	9	Owner.	1

Pretender

The Australian had it all his own way from the first and won as he liked in a canter.

2ND RACE.—GALLOWAY RACE.—For all Galloways. Weight for inches, 14 hands to carry 10st. 7lbs.—7lbs. less for every inch under. Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 15. ½ mile.

		st.	lb.		
Major Crosbie's	b c b p	9	0	Capt. Stack	2
Mr. Humfrey's	b c b p	9	0	Mr. G.	1

Dwarf jumped off with a good lead, but was caught up after going about fifty yards by Champagne Charlie, who then ran clean away from him, and, keeping the lead all round by many lengths, won in a canter by three or four lengths, pulling double.

3RD RACE.—POST RACE.—For all ponies 13-2 and under. Rs. 50 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 10. ½ mile. Catch weights.

Only Champagne Charlie and Dwarf were down on the card for this race, and the latter, satisfied with the beating he had just received, did not care to renew the unequal contest. This race, therefore, was not ran off.

4TH RACE.—THE WELTER.—Rs. 150 from the fund For all horses. Arabs and country-breds to carry 10st. One mile. The usual penalties on English and Colonial horses.

		st.	lb.		
Capt. Iredell's	g a h	10	0	Capt. Stack	2
Mr. H.'s	g a g	11	4	Mr. G.	1

The result might have been expected, it being a common canter for Emigrant, who led the whole way round and cantered in hard held, two or three lengths in front.

5TH RACE.—A SELLER. For all horses. ¼ mile. Catch weights. Rs. 75 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 10. The winner to be sold for Rs. 400.

Mr. Kelly's	g a h	King Arthur	Mr. G. 3
Mr H.'s	c a m	Lilian	Owner 2
Col. de Montmorency's	c a h	Crisis	Capt. Stack 1

This was the only event worthy of being called a race, as at all events three horses came to the post. Lilian was supposed to be the favourite, but old Crisis looked so fresh and well as he took his preliminary canter as to justify the expectations of his backers that he would land their money safe.

Crisis came in a winner by about a couple of lengths among the cheers of the crowd, the other two pretty well together.

This concluded an indifferent day's sport. A Consolation Stakes, down on the card as the sixth race, did not come off.

NOMINATION OF FELLOWS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

Bombay Castle, 7th January 1870.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Bombay :—

Anderson, W. W., Lieutenant Colonel.
Atmaram Sadashiva Jayakar, L.M., L.R.C.S. & P.
Bodcano, Rev. L.
Bourcton, R. M., M.I.C.E.
Browning, Colin, M. A.
Cursetjee Nuserwanjee Cama, Esq.
Cooper, Rev. J. G.
Farran, C. F., B.A.
Filgate, T. P. H. Macartney, Esq.
Gopal Raojee Tilak, L.C.E.
Harishund Sadashivjee, M.I.C.E.
Hazen, Rev. A., M.A.
Hearn, Risley V., Esq.
Kemp, D. S., Fellow of the Chemical Society, London.
Knapp, W. F., Esq.
Lloyd, the Honorable Mr. Justice.
Leith, E. Lyrrell, LL.B.
Lumsdaine, John, Esq.
Le Messurier, H. P., M.I.C.E.
Martin, F. E. P., Esq.
Nagindass Tulsidass Marphatia, B.A., LL.B.
Nana Moroji, Esq.
Ormiston, Thomas, M.I.C.E.
Rogers, Alexander, Esq., C.S.
Raghunath Narayen Khote, Esq.
Robertson, Rev. J. S. S.
Rahimutullah Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.
Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengali, Esq.
Venayakrao Appa Saheb Kurrandwarkur, the Hon.
Wallace, Rev. James.
White, Captain J. H., R. E.
Wyllie, F. R. S., Esq., C.S.
Young, David, M.D.

[The above was issued in the form of a *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary*, last evening.]

BOMBAY.

THE S. S. LORD ELPHINSTONE sailed yesterday for Point de Galle, whence she will carry to Bombay H. E. the Governor.

THE S. S. COCHRIN, Captain Turner, arrived yesterday from Kurrachee with the following passengers :—Colonel Anderson, Captain Fawcett, Mrs. Cleaver, and thirty-three deck passengers.

MR. MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE, second Judge of the Small Cause Court, who obtained a month's privilege leave, returned to Bombay from Calcutta on Monday, and will resume charge of his office this morning.

THE S. S. PILOX, Captain Baker, sailed yesterday for the coast and Goa with the following passengers :—For Vingorla—Captain and Mrs. Laurie. For Unjunwell some first class and twelve deck passengers.

THE Government of India has ruled that officers promoted from one to another battalion of the same regiment shall, in future, be considered as moving on duty under the operation of G. G. O. No. 773, dated 22nd September 1864.

WE are requested to state that our paragraph in reference to cracks discovered in the Kennery Light House does not refer to the tower but to the lascars' quarters. We mention this as some persons seem to have misinterpreted the paragraph.

ACCIDENT.—A day or two ago J. Goffuny, a seaman of the steam ship Brazilian, now in the harbour, was working in the hold, when a piece of coal fell on his head, and he became insensible. He was soon conveyed to the European General Hospital.

THE HIGH COURT.—The business of the High Court, both on the original and the appellate side, was resumed yesterday. On the original side the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley sat to hear appeals and special cases from the Small Cause Court.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Portuguese community will take place to-morrow the 9th instant, at 11 A.M., at the new building of Mr. S. Patricio de Souza at Cavel, in connection with the "New Portuguese Church" in Bombay, as may be seen in our advertisement columns. Those interested are requested to attend.

CURRENCY NOTES FOUND.—On Thursday last seven currency notes for ten rupees each were found by one Ebboo Bheewa on the Bhoudy Bazar Road. A policeman who saw him picking them up took them to Mr. Souter, Commissioner of Police, and they will be made over to the owner on application to the Commissioner.

ELSEWHERE we will see the prospectus of the Bombay Hunt Steeplechases, which will come off in February on the new Course. Great care has been taken by the Stewards and Secretary to provide accommodation for the public, and we know that it is only necessary to direct attention to the bill of fare in order to ensure ample support.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of the 22nd Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening :—

March		
Selection	Oberto	Verdi.
Quadrille	Bianca	Kuhner.
Selection	Marijana	Wallace.
Waltzes	Deutsche Lieder	Ziehrer.
Galop		Koenig.

A QUESTION having arisen as to the accommodation and messing of civilian band-masters of regiments on board troop-ships, it has been ruled by the Governor General in Council that as the Royal Passage Warrant provides for free second class passages to *selected* band-masters only, no exception can be made in favor of a civilian band-master, whose passage by some other vessel must be arranged for by the officers of the regiment, if the accommodation authorized by regulations is not considered suitable.

A ROW IN THE SHARE MARKET.—Some brokers who were concerned in the recent time-bargain contracts in shares have resorted to somewhat violent means with a view to recover money due to them. On Thursday they went up to another party of brokers to demand their money, and when they were told to wait for a few days, a row took place, and had it not been for the prompt interference of the police, it would have taken a serious aspect. In the course of the day a number of Parsee share-brokers appeared at the Fort Police Court before Mr. Connon, and presented a petition, in which they complained that some other brokers had annoyed them, and threatened to beat them if the money due to them was not paid forthwith. Under the circumstances they prayed that the offenders might be summoned and warned not to create any disturbance in the market. The Magistrate said that he would forward the petition to Mr. Moffatt, Police Superintendent of the Fort Division, who would no doubt keep proper order there. A Parsee broker was shortly afterwards placed before the Magistrate for creating a disturbance, and was reprimanded and discharged.

THE Assistant Police Superintendent of Sholapore, Lieutenant Stock, has succeeded in apprehending the ring-leader of the gang of robbers who recently made a raid upon that station. The gang, it is now ascertained, belonging to the Mogulai, and the ring-leader is a man of some considerable position.—*Deccan Herald*, Jan. 7.

MR. BRANSON, Barrister-at-Law, Bombay, proceeded to Sholapore on Tuesday night, having been retained in a case regarding the legal guardianship of certain children, which is claimed by different parties. The learned barrister was to proceed from Sholapore to Kulladghee where he was retained for the defence in a case of alleged arson.—*Ibid.*

THE great irrigation lake, four miles from Sholapore, may be considered as completed. There is at present twenty feet of water in it, and water is rapidly coming into it. It will have a depth of sixty feet when filled, and the superficial area will be seven square miles. The scenery around it is exceedingly beautiful, and the lake is an object of great attraction to persons visiting Sholapore.—*Ibid.*

A LARGE quantity of counterfeit rupees of the Queen's coin is brought by travellers from Hydrabad, and delivered at the railway stations of Sholapore, Barsee and other places. The persons who bring them are generally extremely ignorant, and really seem to have no knowledge of the baseness of the coin. They state that, on leaving Hydrabad, they get their Mogulai rupees changed for the Queen's coin, and that the money changers there give them the rupees they have in their possession.—*Ibid.*

AFTER much delay, the 8th King's Regiment are now making progress on their journey to Nusseerabad. The roads in some places were almost impassable, and our correspondent says that but for the kindness of the Nawab in furnishing them with additional carts and bullocks, they could not have reached Jowra in time to spend Christmas there. His Highness had a Christmas entertainment provided for the officers in his Durbar Hall. The delays in the march have been very great. Jowra is only half-way between Mhow and Nusseerabad, so that it will be near the end of January before they reach their destination. The "Royals" will have the hot weather on them before they reach Jhansie !—*Ibid.*

EXTRA MAIL FOR SUEZ.

MAILS per Steamer Gunga, for Aden, Juddah and Suez will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, on the 10th instant (Monday) at noon.

THE BACK BAY COMPANY.

WE understand that a requisition signed by about 600 shareholders of the abovenamed Company was forwarded to the liquidators on Thursday, requesting them to call a meeting of the Company at an early day, and to lay before the shareholders the terms as to the sale of the Company's properties at Chowpatty and Malabar Hill to Government, &c.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 7th, 12-55 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao ; Turkish line right to Pera ; Persian line right to Tabreez. Latest dates from Great Britain *via* Turkey 5th January 5-20 P.M. ; Service, 4th January 3 P.M. ; Private, *via* Russia, 2nd January 2 A.M., 22nd December 5 P.M.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

ANOTHER steamer from Europe, the Danube, by way of the Suez Canal, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday. This vessel is almost new, having been built only six or seven months ago by Messrs. Randoll, Elder, and Co., one of the first shipbuilding houses on the Clyde. She belongs to the well known firm of Donald R. Macgregor and Co. of Leith. The Danube has come to Bombay, not direct from Britain, but from Constantinople, to which place she had taken a cargo from England. After delivering her cargo she then came on to Bombay in ballast, drawing 14 feet, and made a fine run through the canal, having reached Suez from Port Said in fourteen hours. She is a fine vessel, capable of carrying 4,000 bales of cotton, and when fully laden steams, we are told, 10½ knots an hour. She is consigned to Messrs Nicol & Co., and will commence to load immediately after having her bottom cleaned. Another steamer, the Don, a somewhat larger vessel than the Danube, may be expected in a week or ten days also from Constantinople ; and other two steamers are now on their way from Europe to Bombay *via* the canal, the Stirling and the Leith, the former of which is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, & Co. The Don, we believe, has been for some time engaged in the Black Sea trade.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

Now that the Arthur Crawford Markets have been completed and occupied by the dealers, Bombay is provided with at least as fine markets as any to be seen in Europe. Any one visiting these markets can see for himself or herself the articles for sale there, and can ascertain the prices ; but in Bombay most people leave marketing entirely to their butlers, and for a long time an official price list of the articles sold in the markets, to enable ladies or gentlemen to check their servant's accounts, has been much wanted. Such a list, we are glad to say, the Municipal Commissioner is about to publish. A sheet will be printed daily containing the maximum prices of every article sold in the market—a measure which probably will not be at all relished by butlers (many or perhaps most of whom are not at all scrupulous as to their charges for articles of food), but which, we believe, will be of very considerable utility to the heads of households, who will thus be able to compare the charges made by their servants with those published officially by the Commissioner. Believing that such a list will supply a long-felt want in Bombay, we have made an arrangement with the Municipal Commissioner by which we shall be enabled to deliver to our subscribers a copy of the list daily with the morning paper. The first number of the Price Current will be published on Monday morning, and will be delivered to subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* gratis ; and from this specimen, we hope, the advantage of subscribing to such a publication will be recognised. The charge will be small, one rupee per mensem to subscribers ; and copies will be on sale at one anna each. Readers of the *Gazette* who may wish to subscribe to the Daily Price Current will oblige by forwarding their applications at once to the Manager of this Journal.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

(First Sunday after Epiphany, 9th January 1870.)

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL, FORT.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion, (first celebration).

[illegible] (second celebration), and Sermon. Hymns.

5-30 P.M.—Litany.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns.

The offertories to be devoted to the poor and Church Missions.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration).

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 5 and 55.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 59 and 239.

The offertory to be devoted to the poor.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Choral Celebration of Holy Communion, with Sermon. Hymns 59 ("Earth has many a noble city"), and 69 ("The Heavenly Child in stature grows").

6 P.M.—Evensong with Sermon. Hymns 64 ("As with gladness men of old"); 61 ("The people that in darkness sat") and 178 ("Jesus, my Lord, my God, my all !") Sermon by the Rev. T. Corfield, B.A., of Jesus College, Cambridge.

Collections at both services for church expenses.

IN THE HARBOUR.

Divine Service at 11 A.M. on board the Semiramis, by the Chaplain of H. M. ship Forte.

THE MAHOMEDAN DEFAMATION CASE.

ON Wednesday the charges of libel brought by a Moulvie, with regard to which we have already published lengthy information, came on for hearing before Mr. Nana Morojee in the Fort Police Court. The prosecutor is Moulvie Kheyroodin, a Soonie Moulvie, engaged at the Anaski Musjid in First Memonwada street, and he charges one Abdool Gunnee with defamation, by having published three placards of a defamatory nature affecting the character and position of the prosecutor.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Green, appeared for the prosecution, and Dr. Barton, instructed by Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee, was counsel for the defence.

Mr. Starling, in opening the case, said that it seemed the defendant in this case must have fancied that the prosecutor had some spite against him, for previously to the publication of these libels he was dismissed from the school in which he had been a teacher, and he left under the impression that the prosecutor in this case must have had something to do with his dismissal. The fact was, that the prosecutor was not concerned in the defendant's dismissal, but possibly the idea he entertained had something to do with rousing his anger and making him think that the prosecutor was his enemy. The prosecution would prove that one day, about the end of October or the beginning of November last, the defendant posted up the three libellous papers of which his client now complains, in a Mahomedan bazaar, a public place much frequented by Mahomedans, and near to the prosecutor's residence. He should prove beyond a doubt that the defendant was the human agent of the offence—he did not think it would be necessary to go beyond proving the publication—and in reading the libels complained of he should give an extract from the *Koran* now and then, to show the way in which the offences imputed to the prosecutor would be regarded by Mussulmans, and the kind of way in which they would be induced by such statements to regard him. The learned counsel then remarked that he thought there was a libel in almost every line of the documents, so that there would be no difficulty in pointing to the defamation, and he proceeded to read them. The first [illegible] to which he desired his Worship's attention was at the commencement of the Guzerathi document. It was there stated, "In the time of Rasoola Khooda there was a Mahomedan, a great satanic idolater and a hypocrite." Now, other sects had certain ideas of their own as to such offenders as idolaters and hypocrites, but among Mahomedans particular punishments were provided for them. In the second chapter of the *Koran* it was written—"Whoever therefore shall deny Tagut, and believe in God, he shall surely take hold of a strong handle, which shall not be broken ; God is he who heareth and seeth. God is the patron of those who believe ; he shall lead them out of darkness into light ; but as to those who believe not, their patrons are Tagut they shall lead them from the light into darkness, they shall be the companions of hell fire, they shall remain therein for ever." Therefore this description of the prosecutor in the libel was intended to be that of a man whom the Prophet said was worthy of hell fire for ever, and who, consequently, was certainly not fit to be the teacher of people. Then as to hypocrites, Mahomed seems to have entertained the strongest dislike to anything approaching to hypocrisy, for he said in the fourth chapter of the *Koran*—"Moreover the hypocrites shall be in the lowest bottom of hell fire and thou shalt not find any to help them thence"; and again in the ninth chapter—"They have forgotten God, wherefore he hath forgotten them ; verily the hypocrites are those who act wickedly. God denounceth unto the hypocrites, both men and women, and to the unbelievers, the fire of hell ; they shall remain there for ever ; this will be their sufficient reward ; God hath cursed them, and they shall endure a lasting torment.'e After this the libel went on to say—"He claimed to b a prophet, and many ignorant people reposing faith in that hypocrite became hellish and died the death of hogs." Now of course hogs were the abomination of Mahomedans, and therefore this passage was most grossly insulting and injurious. The paper proceeded —"And in like manner one satanic Khoja, residing in the city of Kassoor in the Lahore Zilla, is the enemy of Russoola Khooda, his four friends and Piran Pir. He is a descendant of the devil Azid, at present residing in Bombay. He has disguised himself in the garb of a Mahomedan. His name is Molvi Kheyroodin.' With regard to this Azid, the insinuation was clear on the face of it, but in *Ockley's History of the Saracens* (page 375), it was said that Azid "was a dissolute and tyranical chieftain," and in the *Savayek Moorhoorka* of Ebu Haji, a book of authority but not translated into English, Azid was described as being so wicked as to have caused by force marriages between father and daughter, sister and brother, mother and son. He did not pray and drank wine. The libel then went on to say—"His name is Moolvie Kheyroodin ; in a further similar manner a great molvie offered (his) praises to Russoola Khooda in the city of Cabul for many years, and thousands of Mahomedans became disciples of that satanic (man), and he won the confidence of the people by uttering false representations. And the secret at last became known that he was a great kafir. Now he need hardly say anything as to what reproach was meant by the use of the term "kafir" among Mahomedans. It was that a man was an infidel. The following passage from the *Koran* would show what punishments awaited infidels :—"They who destroy their own souls are those who do not believe. The unbelievers will say this is nothing but silly fables of ancient times, and they will forbid others from believing therein and will retire afar from it, but they will destroy their own souls only and they are not sensible thereof. If thou didst see when they shall be sat over the fire of hell and they shall say—Would to God we might be sent back into the world, we would not charge the signs of our Lord with imposture, and we would become true Believers." The libel then proceeded to [illegible] away from the city, and saved his life, and in like manner a great molvie preached in the Jooma Mosque in that city of Delhi, the Surat Marian, for a long period, and many people became his disciples also, and he also turned out to be a kafar. Then the people assembled, and tying his hands behind the back and striking (him) and mounting (him) on an ass and blackening (his) face and throwing a wreath of shoes in his neck they turned (him) out of the city. And in that generation the kafar people putting on the garb of saints used to visit the saints, the history of which is still extant in the translations (of the Koran)" And the same is the case with this satanic molvie Kheyroodin, and in order to make a people false he calls himself in the public the friend of Russool and his four friends and Piran Pir, and that satanic man says that 'I am an enemy of the Vahbees.' The Wahabees, the learned counsel explained, were much detested by true Mahomedans, who considered them infidels. The Wahabees pretended to believe in the *Koran*. Mill, in his *History of Mahomadanism*, said—"The traditionary law is utterly despised by them. Various stories current in Moslem countries respecting the Prophet are held in the same contempt. He is regarded as a man essentially mortal though gifted with a divine mission. His memory is respected, but in order to avoid the crime of this proper feeling increasing into adoration, all visits to his tomb are prohibited" The learned counsel then read other passages from the libel attributing fraud to the prosecutor and describing him as one who engaged in usury (which the Koran forbade) as claiming to be a saint, but predicting that he would prove to be a hypocrite. He next referred to the document in the Urdu language which charged the prosecutor with being a Wahabee and with inciting sedition. This document stated—"He has been accustomed with great impudence, and has been setting on foot opinions which are against the opinions given by four Doctors of Divinity, and which may create dissension in Mahomedanism, and sedition among Mahomedans, by which (to such an extent) that the Ruler of India (*i. e.*) the British Government, may find it very difficult to suppress the disturbance, and that no Musselman in the city of Bombay may sleep sound by day and by night. It is his habit to call any person a Wahabee, and disgrace him ; and he pretends (to foretell) saying—I know the faith of a person by looking at his forehead, and by the internal light (which is in me) I know (a person) physiognomy of the countenance.' Now the Koran laid it down that no man knew the secrets of the heart, that God alone did ; hence it was very easy to perceive what the gist of this allegation is. The next statement was "He compares himself to a market shroff." This was not true ; the prosecutor never did so, and for a Moulvie and priest to do so would be unbecoming, because markets and bazaars were not good places, as the following tradition, related by Abu Junanah in the *Misehat ul Marubih*, showed :—"A learned man of the Jews asked the Prophet which was the best dwelling, at which he remained silent and then said—I am silent till Gabriel comes to me ; after which he remained silent and the Angel came and the Prophet asked from that he (Gabriel) who said—' He to whom this question is put, knows no more than the questioner, but I will enquire of my blessed and exalted Lord.' Then he added—' O ! Mahomed ! I was nearer to my Lord than I ever had been before.' The Prophet said—' How far off wast thou, O ! Gabriel ?' He said—' There were seventeen thousand curtains of light between Him and me, and God said —The worst of all places are bazaars, and the best of all, mussids.'

Dr. Barton—Another teacher says—"I have made my house a house of prayer, but you have made it a den of thieves."

Mr. Starling then further quoted from the second paper and showed that the statements were against the *Koran*. In one place it referred to the prosecutor as having "gone into court," but the real circumstances simply were that in consequence of some representations made to him, Mr. Souter, the Commissioner of Police in Bombay, sent for the defendant, who had an interview with him and then left. He passed next to the second libel in Hindustani, where it was stated that the splendour and light of the prosecutor was like that related in history, where "the cursed devil wished to deceive Piran Pir, and by which it was intended to compare what he (the prosecutor) was to the light of the devil. Then defendant, he further showed, accused the prosecutor of wrongly expounding the *Koran*—a charge of a very serious nature of course, and he told people not to be led astray by such teaching. He also compared the prosecutor to a parrot and said he was helpless "on account of the injury of brain" and not in his proper senses ; and lastly, the libel finished by alleging it was necessary the prosecutor should attend before a meeting of learned men "and prove what he says on the authority of the sayings of the Prophet and of the *Koran*, otherwise he shall ask the pardon of God for his habit of falsely imputing to others, and of using blasphemous words. This will keep him away from the devil." This document, concluded the learned counsel, purported to be signed by the "Oppressed one," and that evidently showed, as he before stated, that the defendant considered the prosecutor his enemy and as having "oppressed" him. These were the principal portions of the libels, and he would now call witnesses before the Court to prove the publication of them.

Dr. Barton said they had now heard a good deal of this from his learned friend, and he had to call on him to select which of the papers he was to go on. The defence denied in the first place that they were guilty of the publication, and next they denied that two of the papers were libels at all. The Guzerathi paper might be a libel—in his opinion it was—but the defence denied having published that paper or having caused it to be published. Now there were three long papers ; and if they were to proceed with all of them the mind of no man living could compass a defence. He had to call on his learned friend to elect on which he would proceed, and doubtless it would be easy for him to judge which was the strongest. That would be a very safe thing to do and it would be for the convenience of the Court ; otherwise there would be "confusion worse confounded" which would keep them six months at the case and require every interpreter in Bombay. He had as good a memory as most men, but he could not deal with the case were the three papers combined in one charge ; and he should not undertake it, for the case would last longer than he would be in this country. This sort of cases was profitable to only one class, they were always troublesome to the magistrate, and for the parties in a religious point of view the sooner they were over the better ; and so he called on his learned friend to take up one only—he could take the others afterwards, but should not at present put the three together.

The Magistrate—Do you wish to say anything, Mr. Starling ?

Mr. Starling—No, except that I do not elect to proceed on one paper ; they are a continuation of one libel.

Dr. Barton—They are not ; they are in three languages. We had nothing to say to them. They are three alleged libels.

Mr. Starling—They were posted up side by side.

Dr. Barton replied that that was not the point. He never in his life or long experience in this country heard of more than one such paper being proceeded on at a time. Here were three libels in different languages, all to be dovetailed together. That was quite unfair to the accused ; it was cruel—how could he possibly defend such a charge ? Each defamation was a distinct act and must be proved separately. For instance, if he called a man a thief at Byculla and then came into the Fort and said he was a blackguard the two statements could not be put into one charge. He called on his learned friend to elect on which paper he was to proceed. It was all very easy to go on for a month and read the *Koran* ; but that was not his way of doing business—it was not on these terms he got his gown. He should put the matter to his Worship's common sense.

Mr. Starling—Does your Worship wish me to say anything in reply ?

The Magistrate—If you wish.

Dr. Barton—I am in the habit of getting an answer. I have always been considered worthy of an answer. I demand an answer, and shall move for a *mandamus* if I don't get it.

Mr. Starling then said he put in the same charge all the papers, which were all drawn up in the same form and related to the same misdemeanour, and then it was for the Judge who tried the case to withdraw one or more and cause them to be tried separately.

Dr. Barton—Misdemeanours and libels are the same thing.

Mr. Starling—I am not speaking to you now. In England, if I were drawing an indictment, I would put them into one, and it would be for the Judge of the Sessions to call on the prosecution to elect to proceed separately. And there is no need for your Worship to do so, for all we have to prove practically is the publication. That is the chief point, and we shall be able to prove that these papers were all published about the same time by the defendant. No matter though my learned friend denies publication, the Court will now take it as true that the two papers were actually published at the same time, and it will to be seen from all these libels that they refer to the same person and subject, and are in fact one continuous libel. If a man says of another in one place that he is a liar and a thief, and the next day goes on to say he is a thief and a blackguard, that is a continuation of the same libel. In England, where the practice is much stricter than under the Penal Code, I would put them into one indictment, and if the Judge thought the defendant was obstructed in his defence by the whole three being in one indictment, he would cause counsel to take them separately, and therefore I don't at all care to separate them.

Dr. Barton further insisted on a separation of the papers. He knew the dodge of the prosecution perfectly well. It was very clever and one that he had not now seen for the first time : it was to get in the three papers and prove malice, and if one failed then to come in with another, saying, "Oh, you have got out there, but I have got you here."

Mr. Starling thought this a very useless discussion, for if he elected one he would put in the rest to show malice—so that it came to the same thing.

Dr. Barton replied that malice could not be proved in any Court in the world till after conviction.

Mr. Starling said that lately his learned friend had been set right by the Court when he objected to a lot of other instances being adduced to show the intention of a prisoner charged with obtaining money under false pretences, and so he could do the same in this case.

Dr. Barton said that motive would be what they would have to consider in this case, and as he could gather the motive in this case was to obtain the dismissal of his client from his post of schoolmaster.

The Magistrate said he thought the course suggested by Dr. Barton would be the better of the two, inasmuch as on the face of the three documents the offences, whatever they might be, must be regarded as having been committed on several occasions, not on one and the same occasion. He was not prepared to say that the [illegible] Mr. Starling had stated was incorrect, but he thought [illegible] better for all parties.

The first witness was then called.

Dr. Barton asked which document the prosecution was to proceed on ?

Mr. Starling—You will see when I examine the witness.

The Magistrate—The Guzerathi one I should think ; but if you wait a few minutes you will see, I should think.

Manockchund Doopchund, grocer, Nugpada, Byculla, was then called, and he deposed that one morning, towards the beginning of the month Kartak Sood, when going to his shop, he saw the defendant (whom he knew) in the road of the Two Tanks, putting up a piece of paper (with Guzerathi characters) alongside another one with Hindustance characters. In reply to Dr. Barton, defendant said he was putting up a notice, and then finished sticking up the Guzerathi paper and left.

Mr. Starling here asked witness whether he read the paper after the defendant left.

Dr. Barton remarked that all the questions yet put had been leading ones.

Mr. Starling replied that his learned friend should have objected before the question was translated.

Dr. Barton said it was quite time enough to object ere the answer was on the notes. He never in his life heard such doctrines laid down in a court of law.

The Magistrate concurred with Mr. Starling, and as the answer that the witness read the paper, had already been given, he ordered the clerk to record it, and refused to take a note of an objection by Dr. Barton to the recording of the answer.

Witness then said another man was there at the time ; and on Rahimtoola Yacoob being called into Court he recognized him as the person. Witness then identified the document produced in Court as the Guzerathi paper which he had seen, and said that when he left he saw it sticking on the wall.

Cross-examined by Dr. Barton—Witness said this was the first time he had given evidence in a court of justice. He was not a follower of the Maharaj. He went to the Jain temple. All the interest he took in these Mahomedan riots was that he read the paper and seeing there was some abuse in it he went away. Some four or five weeks after, his name was taken down by a Mahomedan in connection with this matter. No one except witness, defendant, and Rahimtoola was present when the paper was pasted up. He did not know Rahimtoola then and was not aware Rahimtoola had seen or known him before. His shop was far off, and he left the scene of the pasting first and did not see Rahimtoola follow him afterwards. He had never mentioned the paper to any one. He had been called here by a summons.

Mr. Starling remarked that if the Court wished to know how the prosecution got their information he would bring a witness who would tell them.

Witness said he had never again looked, in passing, to see whether this paper was still on the wall. A month or five weeks after he happened to go over to a school in Null Bazaar to call his nephew. The master was not in, so he sat down on a bench. A Mahomedan came in by accident and asked for the schoolmaster and then for witness's name. He did not say anything about the paper nor did witness. The Mahomedan took the Guzerathi paper out of his pocket and said he wanted the schoolmaster to read it. Witness asked to see it and offered to read it for him.

Dr. Barton remarked on the miraculur occurrence that five weeks after first seeing the paper, without any possibility of an assignation, witness met this Mahomedan and was confronted with the paper he had seen pasted on the wall.

Witness on further cross-examination said the paper contained abusive writing, but all he recollected of it was that it said Khyrooden Moulvie was a liar and would die the death of a hog—and from that he identified the paper as the one he had seen pasted on the wall. He knew it too by two words that were scratched out.

Re-examined by Mr. Starling—Witness said that when he read the paper the Mahomedan did not say anything more than ask for his name.

Rahimtoola Yacoob Rahimtoola next gave confirmatory evidence as to the publication of the alleged libel. He said he saw the defendant paste up the paper now produced and also one in Hindustani. Just after the defendant had gone away a Hindu came up and read them. Both papers remained on the wall until 9 or a quarter past 9 the same morning, when they were removed by one Hajee Kamisa and another man. Some 20 or 25 people were collected together to read the papers. On cross-examination witness said he was positive that the Hindu came up after the defendant had left.

Dr. Barton held that the only two witnesses who were in a position to prove the publication had quite broken down, and that the charge must give way like a rotten twig.

Mr. Starling replied that till the case for the prosecution was closed his learned friend had no right to make any remark except on a point of law ; and he then called his next witness.

Hajee Kamisa Mahomed, who was next called, spoke to having seen the two papers, now produced, stuck up on a wall at the corner of Chunam Kiln Road. There were people standing round reading. One paper was in Guzerathi, and the other either in Persian or Hindustani. Witness did not know which, for he could read neither. Witness removed the Guzerathi paper. The other paper was removed, and taken away by another Mahomedan. If the statements contained in the paper were true, they would be injurious to the prosecutor's character.

Cassum Tar Mahomed was next called in support of the case for the prosecution.

After this the case was adjourned.

BOMBAY RACES, 1870.

ENTRANCES AND NOMINATIONS.

THE DEALER'S PLATE.

1ST MAY 1869.

Mr. Field's	g a h	Premier.
"	c a c	Glencoe.
H. H. Aga Khan's	b a c	Shere Ali.
"	g a c	Shumshad.
Capt. Kerr's	dk g ac	Aboo Junnoob.
Major Crosbie's	g a h	Blue Beard.
Mr. Lane na	c a h	Launcelot.
"	g a h	Russel-fedowee.
Ali Asker's	c a c	Morning Star.
Hajee Abdool Wahab's.	g a h	Guzlan.
"	g a h	Judy.
"	g a g	Sir Robert.
"	b a h	Comet.
"	g a h	Cobashan.

Forfit declared for 15.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.

1ST MAY 1869.

Mr. Field's	b a h	Secunder.
"	b a h	Sunbeam.
"	g a c	Grey Warrior.
The Queen's Own ma	b c bm	Eruption.
"	c e b f	Barh Helen.
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a c	Sirmaust.
"	g a h	Rhusro.
"	g a c	Shumshad.
Mr. Ferris'	b c b g	Shamrock.

1ST JANUARY 1870.

H. H. Aga Khan's	g a h	Nicholas.

THE GALLOWAY PLATE.

1ST MAY 1869.

Mr. Field's	g a g	King David.
H. H. Aga Khan's	c a g	Zaufer.
Mr. B.'s	r n a g	The Reiver.
Major Crosbie's	g a g	Electric.
"	g a g	Skylark.
Framjee's	g a g	Arab's Choice.
Hajee Abdool Wahab's.	g a g	Shahab.
"	g a g	Sir Robert.
Essai bin Amer's	c a g	Shahab.
Abdool Raymon's	b a g	Fleet Wing.
"	b a g	Red Deer.

1ST SEPTEMBER 1869.

H. H. Aga Khan's	g a c	Sirmust.
"	g a c	Shumshad.

THE GALLOWAY PLATE.

1ST MAY 1869.

Mr. Field's	g a g	Eclipse.
"	g a g	King David.
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a g	Syed Ahmed.
"	g a g	Bombay.
Hajee Abdool Wahab's	c a g	Zaufer.
"	g a g	Shahab.
"	g a g	Sir Robert.
Ali Asker's	c a g	Tehran.
Essai bin Amer's	c a g	Shahab.
Abdool Raymon's	b a g	Fleet Wing.
"	b a g	Red Deer.
Mr. B.'s	r n a g	The Reiver.
Major Crosbie's	g a g	Electric.
"	g a g	Skylark.
Framjee's	g a g	Arab's Choice.

1ST SEPTEMBER 1869.

H. H. Aga Khan's	b a g	Shere Ali.

1ST JANUARY 1870.

Mr. Williams'	b a g	Lottery.

H. H. AGA KHAN'S PURSE.

1ST MAY 1869.

Mr. Field's	b a c	The Earl.
"	g a h	Premier.
"	g a c	Grey Warrior.
"	b a h	Long Hope.
"	g a c	Glencoe.
"	b a h	The Aga, late 'Narange.'
Capt. Kerr's	b c b f	Portulacas.
Abdool Raymon's	b a h	Out and Outer.
"	b a c	Fleet Wing.
"	b a g	Red Deer.
"	g a h	Evergreen.
"	g a h	Monogram.
Major Crosbie's	c a h	Rob Roy.
"	g a h	Blue Beard.
Hajee Abdool Wahab's	g a h	Guzlan.
"	g a h	Exile.
"	b a h	Don Juan.
"	b a h	Sultan.
"	b a h	Budwan.
"	g a h	Nicholas.
"	g a h	Bahman.
"	c a h	Sungur.
"	c a c	Little Khusro.
Hajee Abdool Wahab's	g a h	Sultan.
"	b a h	Exile.
"	b a h	Don Juan.
"	b a h	Young Secunder.
"	g a h	Leprochaun.
"	m

SISTER X.'S CONVENT LIFE.

IN TWO PARTS. PART I.

(All the Year Round.)

PUBLISHED "impressions" and autobiographies possess two distinct kinds of value. The first lies in the truthfulness of their portraiture, the second in the skill of their literary workmanship. The two combined would give a perfect sample of memoir writing. The original of the following narrative has the former: merit, but is greatly deficient in the latter. All the personages are individualities, unmistakably drawn from life. They are human, made of flesh and blood, very thinly covered with a monastic crust. There are no conventional, melodramatic monks and nuns, black or white to the backbone, and demoniacal or angelic without comprehensible motive, and solely for badness' or goodness' sake. On the contrary, you feel that, were you frocked or veiled, you might be brought to do even as they did.

Some people, however, cannot tell their own tale and Sister X.—if it be a sister, and not an editor or an amanuensis—is one of these. She is diffuse, unmethodical, in her story; she omits trifles essential to clearness, as if you knew as much about the matter as herself. Moreover, there is a duchesse who has a family interest in forcing her to take vows of celibacy; and there is a scene of hocussing by opium, to get her to sign away, in favour of the convent, a thumping legacy, of which she had been kept in ignorance. These, skilfully told, might improve the drama, although they be no way complete the picture. We therefore omit them, producing merely a condensed summary of parts of the narrative, and referring the reader who is curious to learn more to the original, published by M. Degorge-Cadot, Paris.

Sister X. was the only child of an officer in the army, named Soubeyran, who had lost a leg in his country's service, and who had a small pension and the brevet of an officer in the Legion of Honour. These scanty resources were further eked out by an appointment to a receivership of taxes at St. Marceau, a large market-town in the Orléanais. Her mother was quiet, almost austere, in her ways, speaking little, and occupying herself with her household affairs without fuss or ostentation.

At the age of fifteen, Sister X. was affianced to a young officer of great promise, of Alsatian origin, named George Starra, the son of one of her father's companions in arms. He was a Protestant in faith, of middle stature, strongly built, fair-haired as a thoroughbred German, with large blue eyes, quiet and gentle in all his ways. On his betrothed completing her nineteenth year, George so wearied her parents with his importunities, that a speedy marriage was agreed to. His regiment was then in garrison only twenty leagues from St. Marceau. The lady's father and their friend the aged curé would have dispensed with the formalities of the trousseau, and other matrimonial preliminaries. Her mother, perhaps in consequence of economical considerations, as well as her unwillingness to part with her daughter, succeeded in putting off the event for several months. This delay was fatal. In consequence of an insurrection in Algeria, George was suddenly obliged to leave without being able to bid his friends adieu.

The good old curé of St. Marceau died. He was succeeded by a young priest, the Abbé Desherbiers, not more than thirty years of age, sent from another diocese at the instance of a wealthy family in the neighbourhood. Soon after his installation, there came to St. Marceau, in search of a dwelling, a demoiselle Dufougeray, a sort of acquaintance, unknown to everybody, and to the new curé himself as he pretended. She was a strange personage, who must have been more than forty years of age, but who did her best to disguise the ravages of time. She fixed her residence at St. Marceau.

Mademoiselle Dufougeray soon made acquaintance with the curé, and forced herself into the house of the receiver of taxes, whether he would or not. Naturally Mademoiselle Soubeyran went to confession to the Abbé Desherbiers, as she had gone to his predecessor; and he so thoroughly acquired her confidence as gradually to suppress in her mind every sentiment of filial affection. He poisoned her mind against poor George, and persuaded her that her parents had sacrificed her real interests to their own caprice. By degrees, he brought her to be disgusted with everything. From this disgust to the wish to enter a cloister, there is only one step. It was very soon made. Mademoiselle Dufougeray did her best to push on the pastor's intrigues. Mademoiselle Soubeyran had no idea what a convent was like. The two worthy servants of God contrived the means of enabling her to visit one without her parents' knowledge.

She saw the convent and had been expected. The nuns played their part to perfection. Nothing but happiness met the eye; nothing struck the ear but angelical benedictions; every countenance beamed with a smile. Thanks to this visit and the eloquence of a famous preacher then in the neighbourhood, the young lady's imagination became excited, and she determined to break every link which chained her to the world. Nevertheless, she feared her father's violence and her mother's cold but firm resistance. At first they would not believe her to be serious, but when she insisted, and talked of sending back to George her engagement ring, the father, who had other causes of complaint against the curé, could not contain his anger.

The Abbé Desherbiers no longer received at the captain's house, La Tour, but his female confederate, by feigning to share the parents' displeasure, contrived to maintain a footing in the house, and his pupil's correspondence between him with the parental resistance, confirmed the mischief. Secular parents little know how much they help the confessor to play his game by stern opposition to their daughters' high-flown notions; whereas, when the rein is wisely slackened, vocations sprung from excitement rarely last. In this case, the abbé convinced the girl that she was "oppressed," "the victim of tyranny," and so forth, and advised her to discontinue every kind of contest, and patiently to await the day of her majority.

On the 11th of September, 185—, the limit which the law prescribes to parental authority was passed. Half crazed by excitement and perfidious counsels, Mademoiselle Soubeyran longed for an opportunity to throw off the yoke. In the predicted impossibility of obtaining her parents' consent, the Abbé Desherbiers urged her to leave them secretly, suggesting that she could afterwards ask their pardon. He learned that, on the second of November, the father would leave home to collect government dues; and he arranged that one of his confidantes, a Madame R., should wait for the girl at nightfall, with a carriage, half a mile outside the town.

"How that terrible day passed," Sister X. says, "it is out of my power to tell. Agitated by contradictory thoughts, I instinctively shrunk from taking a step of which hereafter I might repent, and which should be wholly my own act, and independent of my own will, would happen, to prevent the fault I was about to commit. My remembrance of other events is confused and dim. I know that I scribbled a few lines to my mother, that I went out by the garden gate, and that I ran down the little path which leads to the Loire. At the first turn I met the person who undertook to be the accomplice of my disobedience. I followed her to the carriage without either of us speaking a word. But as soon as we were seated side by side, Madame R. embraced me with great protestations of love and admiration: I was a new Sainte Chantal, trampling flesh and blood under foot; a Sainte Elizabeth of Hungary. God would bless me, for having preferred Him to earthly affections, and above all for having refused to marry a Protestant, &c. &c. She poured forth a torrent of high-sounding phrases. I had neither the inclination nor the strength to reply. Nature resumed her rights: I burst into tears."

Madame R. presented the runaway at the house of the Sisters of ——, which she had already visited. The mother superior, Madame Blandine, and two other nuns, awaited her arrival. They embraced her, and conducted her first to the chapel, and then to the lodging prepared. The Abbé Desherbiers, who knew the warmth of her father's temper, had expressly forbidden her to take away *anything*, to avoid all possibility of being accused of abstracting property. She, therefore, had no clothes besides those on her back. All these circumstances had been foreseen. Lying on the bed were all necessary articles.

As the first moment of the bell Mademoiselle Soubeyran was up and dressed. A lay sister came to help her inexperience. She showed her how to make her bed, and spoke a few words in a subdued tone of voice. It was the time of deep silence before mass. No one might break that silence, except in case of absolute necessity. As soon as mass was over, the nuns crowded round the comer, overwhelming her with caresses and exaggerated praise. She recognised the nuns who had been particularly attentive to her last year. A handsome Arlesienne, styled in religion Madame Claudia*—completely took her under her charge. She had received the order to show the boarding-school, the embroidering-room, the gardens, and the school for poor children, all of which were comprised in the establishment.

Madame Claudia was a charming creature, scarcely twenty years of age, but whose profession already dated several years back. Her sweetly serene countenance was somewhat sad. It was easy to see she was fulfilling a duty imposed upon her, although she performed it with perfect grace. No commonplace phrase about the world and its dangers, about the happiness of breaking with its temptations, escaped from her pallid lips. She showed everything calmly and coldly, without comment or observation. She had none of that verbose and theatrical enthusiasm which is only too common under a religious dress. Her large black eyes seemed moist and their eyelids red, either from fatigue or frequent tears. Every movement appeared to betray either suffering or some secret grief.

After dinner came recreation, which was animated and even noisy. The nuns amused themselves like schoolgirls. The more severe the order was in its private discipline, the more liberty it indulged in during the hours of relaxation. A few elderly nuns basked in the sunshine, sheltered from the wind, in company with the superior; the others gambolled and screamed without restraint.

Recreation over, silence recommenced, and the would-be nun was handed over from Madame Claudia to the superior and the director, Father Gabriel, who questioned her at great length. She told them, in her own way, the story of her projected marriage with a young man loose in his morals and a Protestant into the bargain. She related the persecutions she imagined she had endured, the miraculous way in which God had enlightened her, and the ardent desire with which he had inspired her to devote herself entirely to his service.

The director only, an elderly and very serious man, made some objections, which seemed greatly to annoy the superior. Although Madame Blandine kept silence while he spoke, her countenance manifested her displeasure. In a harsh and angry voice she asked him whether, in consequence of the opinion he had just expressed, she ought to send Mademoiselle Soubeyran home, or keep her.

"Keep her, if you must," he replied, shrugging his shoulders, after a pause; "but I am far from being so sure as you are about the soundness of this vocation. We shall see; time will show which of us has formed the correcter judgment. I should send her back to her parents; but you have got your postulant, and may do what you like with her. For my part, I wash my hands of the matter."

As soon as Father Gabriel was gone, Madame Blandine gave her version of what had happened. The good father was a pious and worthy man, only his mind was a little weakened by age and austerities. She had sent a request to Paris for a younger and more capable director, but had been refused. They dared not supersede this one. He possessed very considerable property; it was he who had built the new church and more than half the convent. By displeasing him, they feared they might induce him to leave his fortune to certain nephews, and so frustrate the House's expectations. It was therefore necessary to put up with the old man's whims, &c. &c.

When this explanation was over, Madame Blandine embraced the girl again, urging her to pray, to humble herself before God, to scrupulously fulfil every act of a religious life. She then took from her bureau the rough copy of a letter, a sort of circular, which probably served for every postulant to send to her family, and which was a model of conventional coldness. "Unfeeling as I was," Sister X. observes, "it shocked me; I therefore availed myself of the permission to modify certain expressions it contained."

When this letter was sent, or whether it was kept by the superior, Sister X. was never able to ascertain. A week, a fortnight, three weeks, a month elapsed, and no reply. She became anxious, feeling a vague presentiment that regrets and sorrows might possibly follow the opening phase of enthusiasm.

The rules prevented the question whether any answer to this letter had arrived. Madame Blandine now and then said, "There is nothing, my dear daughter. Accept this first trial of your faith courageously. Pray, pray much. If your parents abandon you, you will always have the good God for your father, the Holy Virgin for your mother, and the amiable Jesus for your spouse. Your family's silence is a sort of acquiescence in the step you have taken," &c.

The transition from this to the question of dowry was logical and easy. Madame Blandine made minute inquiries respecting the fortune of Sister X.'s parents; if she knew the conditions of their marriage contract; from which side the property came. But the girl was almost ignorant on this important point. She knew of no other property belonging to her parents besides the house and garden where they resided. They had lost money, but not all. She believed that the small income was principally derived from her mother.

The superior was very attentive. "So far, so good," she said. "Now tell me frankly, you ought to know your parents' tempers: do you think them capable of disinheriting you?"

"I don't know. My father is hot-tempered, but weak. As to my mother, I have always heard her speak against convents, and severely blame those who left their fortune to them. My mother is quieter than my father; nevertheless, I believe she is firmer and more decided in her opinions."

"You must write again, my dear daughter. How much may La Tour be worth, house and garden together?"

"I have occasionally heard it valued at ten or twelve thousand francs."

"Moreover, your parents must possess the means of portioning you off, since your marriage was quite a settled thing; and nothing but the most providential circumstances prevented its being an accomplished fact."

"I have heard some talk, dear reverend mother, of thirty thousand francs, invested in the funds; and I fancy that——"

"Thirty thousands francs! What a deal of good might be done with such a sum! What a pity, my dear daughter, that your parents don't understand the happiness and the holiness of your vocation! Instead of portioning you for the world, why don't they devote the money to the glory of God? But we must not think of it; we must not even suppose that they will give you the merest trifle, at least at present. Isn't that your opinion, my poor dear child?"

"You see, my mother, they have not condescended to send me an answer."

"You will get an answer by-and-bye. We will pray so fervently to Jesus and to His most holy and most powerful mother, that they will be sure to accord you that favour. Courage, then, my daughter. God has granted you a good part, which shall not be taken from you."

One day Madame Blandine sent for Sister X. at recreation time. She had just received a letter, she said, from a curé in the environs of St. Marceau, who did not wish his name to be mentioned. On entering her room, Sister X.'s first movement was to seize the letter. Madame Blandine at first smiled; then assuming her authoritative look, she said, "How worldly you still are, my poor child! What haste! what curiosity! Go back to recreation. This evening you shall know what is in the letter."

"But at least, ma mère, tell me what is going on at St. Marceau. Is my father well or ill? And my mother?"

"Gently, my daughter; things are going on better than you fancy. Ask me no further questions. Return to the garden at once. I wish to mortify your carnal sentiments a little, especially your curiosity."

Sister X. retired, offended with this little scolding, which was the first she had received. Hitherto, all had been sugar and honey. Afterjupper she watched every movement, expecting to be sent for from one minute to another. But no sign was made, and it was not until the close of the subsequent service that the summons came. This time Sister X. rose slowly, and mounted the staircase with measured steps. After knocking at the door, she opened it composedly, and remained standing until it should please Madame Blandine to motion her to be seated.

"That is much better, my dear daughter," she said, smiling in the most gracious manner. "My little lesson has done you a deal of good. Come, and let me kiss you."

"Sit close to me," she continued, "in order that we may talk without disturbing the silence of the house. Here is the letter I mentioned. Read it yourself."

The handwriting was not that of the curé of St. Marceau, nor any other that Sister X. recognized; the characters seemed rather to have been traced by a female hand. At the top of the page was the famous Jesuit formula, A.M.D.G., i.e., Ad Majorem Dei Gloriam, and the superior was addressed as "Madame and very dear sister in J. C." It began by stating that the matters about which information was requested had not made so much noise as had been supposed; that M. and Madame Soubeyran had expected their daughter to leave them sooner or later. Still it had put them a little out of temper, and M. Soubeyran had vowed he would never give to his daughter a sou of dower. He had obtained a three months' leave of absence, and they were now making a trip to Gascony, probably to divert their thoughts. Those who saw them start said they were cheerful. The writer gave it as his opinion, that, in a few months' time, they would forget their displeasure.

"Well!" said Madame Blandine, when Sister X. laid the unlucky letter on her writing table. "Well, my dear daughter, you don't seem pleased. Come, tell me what is the matter. Do you regret having given yourself entirely to God? If so, you have only to say a word. The world is ready to open to you its perfidious arms."

"That word, dear reverend mother, I shall certainly not speak. My father and mother think no more about me. They are gone—travelling for amusement—without a syllable of farewell, without the least expression of regret."

"Alas! my poor child, such is the case with all earthly affections—affections which have not God for their basis and their only object. Still, I am a little surprised at the suddenness of your parents' resignation. I attribute it to your fervent prayers and the novena, the nine days' devotion, we have just completed."

Sister X. retired, unable to make any reply, tormented by the most painful reflections. What! had the father and mother, who loved her so dearly, accepted eternal separation without a word of remonstrance! George, too, had forgotten her, and had taken no steps to get her back! That single thought overpowered the strange conduct of the Abbé Desherbiers and Mademoiselle Dufougeray, and began to see things in their true light, although it was now a little late.

In this perplexity, she naturally turned to Father Gabriel, not being satisfied with Madame Blandine's insidious manners and phraseology, whose affected physiognomy, as her postulant now bethought her, was one of those which promise no good. She was about forty years of age, of middle height, and vulgar bearing. Her pale and puffy countenance was slightly marked with the small-pox; the lower half was oval, the upper part square, corresponding to the shape of her head. Her eyebrows were faintly marked by a few soft and sandy hairs; the colour of her deep-set eyes was indescribable, for, according to the light, they changed from dark grey, through lighter shades, to yellowish tints. Her nose was flat, and nearly level with her cheeks; her thin lips smiled caressingly, or threatened, according to occasion. Certainly she was not handsome, and made no pretensions to being so; what she did care about, was to manage and overbear every one with whom she came in contact. Very influential with her former boarders, many of whom remained under her, her advice was almost always scrupulously followed.

Such was the person in whom Sister X. had hitherto placed unbounded confidence. The charm was broken now, and, without her suspecting it, the very chasm was slipping through her fingers to place her in the hands of her adversary.

Sister X. patiently awaited the day of confession to open her mind to Father Gabriel. He happened to be out of temper, and listened to her confession without speaking. When it was finished, he said, "Collect your thoughts; I will give you absolution."

"Mon pere," she said, "permit me to talk to you a little longer. I want your advice. I don't know what to do. I am uneasy, irresolute, thoroughly wretched."

"Ah!" he said. "Already?"

She could only answer by suppressed sobs. At this the old man, usually so harsh and blunt, immediately became kind and affectionate in his manner.

"You weep, my dear child," he said. "What has happened to you, within and without? Open your heart to me. Fear nothing. You may speak to me frankly, in the certainty of meeting with equal frankness on my part."

"Mon pere, my parents have not once written to me. They have set off on a long journey without any thought of me, without a word, even so much as a severe reproach."

"Ought that to surprise you, my daughter? Have you forgotten your own thoughtless, inconsistent conduct, as far as they are concerned?"

"But, my good father, I have several times entreated them to grant me their pardon."

"Yes, I know. Under your superior's dictation, you have written some of those commonplace letters which are more offensive than absolute silence. Do you think that sufficient to heal the wound you have inflicted on the hearts of affectionate parents, to whom, as an only child, you ought to have been a consolation and a support in their declining years? Who could advise you to act in that way? Who encouraged and guided you in such an ill-judged enterprise?"

"The first idea was my own—at least, so I fancy; but the curé of St. Marceau, the Abbé Desherbiers, my confessor during two years, fostered the notion, which in truth was at first only the whim of a spoiled child who did not know when she was well off. Now he also abandons me; both he and the person who helped me to correspond with him after my father had compelled me to take another confessor."

"And this Abbé Desherbiers—did he reply to your letters? Did he continue the correspondence without your father's and mother's knowledge?"

"Mon Dieu, yes."

"Imprudence—folly! What was his age? Was he an old man?"

"No, mon pere; he was young—not more than two or three-and-thirty."

"And he has not written to you since you have been here?"

"Not once, mon pere. When I left home, he sent me word that as soon as I was at Orleans, he would come and see me. Madame Blandine allowed me to write to him. I sent him three letters, one after the other. I have written to Mademoiselle Dufougeray: neither have answered, and this silence and abandonment are killing me."

"I should like it better if your sorrow sprang from family affection."

"It does so, too; but since I ought to open completely my heart and conscience, I will avow that I feel a slight degree of resentment. I think my parents might have taken some steps to induce me to return. Their disdainful treatment crushes my spirit. And then, I cannot help harbouring strange suspicions. I am distrustful. I am afraid either that my letters have been detained by our reverend mother, or that the answers have been intercepted."

Father Gabriel made no reply at first. His face was pale and sad in its expression. He passed his hand in an absent way through the profusion of grey locks which overshadowed his forehead. After a long silence, he said, "Come to me to-morrow after mass; this is a serious matter, and I must reflect upon it. Meanwhile, don't be too anxious; put your trust in God; and, above all, don't breathe a word to any body—mind, not to anybody. Remember, such is your confessor's advice."

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of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.
And on the 20th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,
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TESTIMONIAL.
"BAYLEY, January 26, 1869.
"SIR,—One of my children, aged two years and four months, being troubled with worms, I was induced to try your Ron Ombu. I purchased some from Mr. B. Whitaker, Chemist of Batley, and after taking two only, she voided nine large worms. Two days after another dose, which again yielded three more; these of them, the worst, measuring from 8 to 9 inches each in length. I consider them a most valuable remedy, and should be tried by all suffering from worms.
"To Mr. KEATING, (Signed) "JOHN STENSON.
London." "Witness, B. WHITAKER.
Sold in tins and bottles of various sizes.
KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.
This POWDER is QUITE HARMLESS TO ANIMAL LIFE, but is unrivalled for Fleas, Bugs, Cockroaches, Beetles, Mosquitos, and every other species of insect.
Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes.
☞ The public are particularly requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark.
Sold in Bombay by TREACHER & Co., and all Druggists.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).
Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies' Act of 1862, 22nd March 1866.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts, and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customers' Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Moneys, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "
EXCHANGE.
On London at 6 months' sight.....1/11 3/4
" " 3 " " 1/11 9/16
" " on demand.....1/11 3/8
" Scotland and Ireland.....1/11 5/16
Circular Notes.....1/11 1/4
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
Bombay, 23rd November, 1869.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts
On London at 6 months' sight above £50 at Is. 11 3/4d. per Re.
" 4 " " at Is. 11 5/8d. "
" 3 " " at Is. 11 9/16d. "
" 2 " " at Is. 11 1/2d. "
" 1 " " at Is. 11 7/16d. "
On demand at Is. 11 3/8d. "
On Scotland and Ireland
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, at Is. 11 8/16d. "
Overland at 1 day's sight
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Cocomada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.
INTEREST.
On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half-yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
12 months..... 6 per cent.
6 do. ..... 5 "
3 do. ..... 3 "
All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank
Bombay, 19th November 1868.

AGRA BANK (Limited).
Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.
HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.
Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.
BRANCHES IN INDIA.
Calcutta | Agra. | Kurrachee.
Madras. | Bombay. | Lahore.
The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 13/16 per Rupee.
4 do. 1/11 11/16 "
3 do. 1/11 9/16 "
2 do. 1/11 1/2 "
1 do. 1/11 7/16 "
On demand 1/11 3/8 "
On Scotland 1/11 3/8 "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1/11 3/8 "
No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
INTEREST.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.
On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
Do. 24 do. 6
The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.
Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
Bombay, 3d January, 1870.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

FURTHER REDUCTION in the RATES of FIRE INSURANCE.—The English Assurance Company, (being free from combination), issue Fire Policies at rates 20 per cent. below all and 25 to 50 per cent. below most, other Offices in Bombay.
LIFE RATES, which are also very moderate, apply to Europeans and Natives alike.
HILL, POLLOCK & Co., Agents.
6 Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings, in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agent.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 84.
Subscribed Capital ..... £ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750,
Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
A. Hay, Esq. | E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.
E. Morriss, Esq. | and
H. G. Dunlop, Esq. | H. E. Bright, Esq.
AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.
After the operation of upwards of 20 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.
Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.
The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.
The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring..... £8,650,615- 8-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was..... £1,693,344-18- 6
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1869 were..... £843,755-15- 4
A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.
So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ..... " 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above..... " 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0
No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and possessing as ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.
The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.
1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rheumatism, or other complaints not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short Term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of arrears, with interest within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
Written notice of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.
Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL and COMPANY,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

METAL MART BOREE BUNDER.
Just landed several Hand Drug Engines, by Shand, Mason & Co., with steam cock and delivery Hose. No. 1,100 each.
Also, now in the Harbour and daily expected to be landed, Portable Steam Engines, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, having enlarged Fire-boxes suitable for burning wood fuel.
10 Horse Power.....Rs. 3,200
8 " " ..... " 2,600
6 " " ..... " 2,200
Lift Pumps, 6 and 8 inch bore.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 Feet long, No. 20 and 24 Gauge.
A few Iron Plate Girders, 33 Feet long, 24 inches deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per running foot.
Fresh Portland Cement, in 4 cwt. Casks.
Tools, Brass and Iron Fittings of every description of Iron Work and Machinery, given for
W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 19th October, 1869.

BREAKFAST.
EPPS'S COCOA.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING.
The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ½lb., ¼lb., and 1lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—
JAMES EPPS & Co.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London.

THE ROYAL VISIT.—SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO INDIAN SPORTSMEN.
MR. J. D. DOUGALL,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURER,
St. James's Street, London,
Desires to bring into special notice the fact of his having had the sole charge of the equipment of H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, for his present voyage and visit to India.
The manufacture by Mr. Dougall of the Adjuster in adapting Rifles and Shells of his own invention to Indian requirements, &c., &c., having obtained for him the patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, he now announces that all Indian orders are executed with the same care and fidelity as for the Royal Family.
Drawings, Prices, &c., &c., post free on application.

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exported to India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical Diseases.
"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.
"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.
"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.
Sold in ½, ¾, and pint bottles
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Addresses, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE
WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digest